New-York Daily Times.

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of 16,000, and after a desperate struggle put them to flight.

The Russian loss was 400 killed and 40 prisoners, and 5 cannons. The Turks had 68 killed and 220 wounded.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 16.—Lord CLARENDON presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and begs to inclose him a copy of a telegraphic message received from Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE:

THERAPIA, Nov. 15.—At noon OMAR PACHA forded the river Ingour, on the 5th, at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians—computed at 10,000, including militia, and partly entrenched. The enemy lost about 400 in killed and wounded, 60 prisoners, and 3 pieces of cannon. The Turkish loss was upwards of 300. The British officers did honor to their country.

The Russians Retreating from Kars.

Advices from Trebizond, of the 1st inst., announce that the Russians have set off from Kars in the direction of Alexandropol, with the greater part of their baggage, which would seem to indicate that they contemplated the raising of the blockade of Kars. It is announced that the besieged have contrived to preserve the liberty of their communications. It is stated that 6,000 Turks are marching upon Kutais; and it is asserted that the Russians have already evacuated the place, and that they have fallen back upon Tiflis.

Operations on the Dnieper.

A supplement of the *Invalide Russe* contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF:

NICHOLAIEFF, Oct. 31.—The camp on the Spit of Kinburn, between the suburb and the fortress, has been broken up by the enemy. It is still impossible to determine exactly the strength of the garrison they had left in Kinburn. Their light vessels, though in smaller number, continue at their anchorage in the Bay of Oczakoff, or cruise in the liman, entering the embouchures of the Bug and Dnieper, and taking soundings, but without ascending very far up those rivers, or even to the points they reached when they first appeared. The fleet, the number of which has again slightly decreased since yesterday, is moored in the same position.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th, in the *Austrian Gazette*, says: "Accounts from Nicolaieff state that the Bug has been rendered impassable below that place by the sinking of vessels laden with stones and sand. The same has been done in the Dnieper below Kherson. The Allies are constructing batteries at Kinburn, in which they are mounting some ships' guns of very large calibre. The French troops which occupy it are 3,000 in number. All the inhabitants have quitted Otchakoff, and are encamped in the plains near it."

The *Invalide Russe* of the 4th inst. contains the following dispatch, dated Nicholaieff, Nov. 3—6:40 P. M.: "Of all the enemy's fleet there remain but the following vessels, viz: at sea, near the embouchure of the liman of the Dnieper, two screw frigates of fifty to sixty guns, and two steam corvettes; in the same liman in the Roads, two steam frigates of thirty to forty guns, and two steam corvettes, three floating batteries, two gunboats, two transports, and one merchant vessel; near the confluence of the Bug and the Dnieper, seven gunboats, making in all, twenty-three vessels."

Operations before Sebastopol.

The *Gazette des Postes* contains the following:

VARNA, Nov. 4.—The fire of the batteries on the south side of Sebastopol against the northern forts redoubled on the closing days of last month. Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed with cannons of the strongest calibre, have been ready at Kamiesch, and are to take part in the fire against Fort Constantine. The fleet at Kinburn has received orders to send the mortars and large gunboats at the mouth of the Dnieper to Kamiesch. It is positively stated that after the arrival of these boats a fire from sea and land will be simultaneously opened against the forts on the north.

A private (French) letter from Sebastopol of the 30th of October, states as follows: The enemy's batteries do not cease firing at us. Night and day we hear the shells and balls which destroy or rather complete the destruction of the houses in town which are in their way, and it is by no means reassuring for the occupants of the houses near them. The Russians continue to fortify to the north of the bay, and all the heights bristle with batteries. I confess that I do not see clearly the utility of these works; it is certain that they will never be attacked there.

The Question of the Principalities.

In the Vienna correspondence, Nov. 10, of the *Gazette de la Bourse* of Berlin, we find the following important paragraph:

"The desire of the Western Powers to regulate, as far as possible, the affairs of the Danubean Principalities before the war shall be terminated, will not be long in leading to a result. The negotiations which have taken place on this subject since the return of M. DE BOURQUENEY have led to an understanding which will form the basis of discussions, ere long to be opened at Constantinople. According to this the French troops will not advance into the Principalities, but the Austrians will continue their occupation, in concert with the Turks. In case the Allies should open a campaign, in Spring, along the Danube, Austria will place certain positions in the hands of the French. Count CORONINI has been summoned to Vienna to consult, and the subject will be entered upon before the departure of Baron PROKESCH."

Miscellaneous War News.

Correspondence by letter comes no further than to Nov. 3. Letters are entirely occupied with accounts of the process of providing shelter for the troops. Good progress has been made in this necessary occupation. To the above date the weather had been fine. A lazy interchange of fire continued between the North and South sides. Some reconnaissances had been made by the Allies, but resulting in nothing. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's diary of events to Oct. 24, chronicles nothing. His latest dispatch, of Nov. 5, is as follows:

"Nothing new in the Crimea, the enemy continue to occupy the Valley of Baidar, where they have two divisions."

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a dispatch from Gen. PELISSIER, giving an account of the reconnaissance made by Gen. ALLONVILLE at Eupatoria, Oct. 27. Its details are uninteresting.

The Allies have completed some important works near Fort St. Nicholas, and increased the number of batteries bearing on the northern forts. A young cadet who deserted to the French, reported that GORTSCHAKOFF was determined to hazard an attack, consequently the Allies every night reinforced their advanced posts, and supported them with field artillery.

Count W. ZAMOISKI is appointed to raise and command a division of Cossacks and Poles for the British service.

A Petersburg dispatch announces that the Emperor ALEXANDER left Nicolaieff Nov. 7, for the Crimea, to thank in person the army of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The dispatch adds: The Emperor found his brave troops in perfect condition. The day before yesterday, the Emperor returned, *via* Moscow, to St. Petersburg. Up to the 12th the Allies had not undertaken anything in the Crimea.

Capture of Russians in the Sea of Okhotsk.

From the London Times.

We are favored by the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the following extract of a letter from the Company's agent at Hongkong, received from Calcutta yesterday, and bearing date four day's later than those brought by the last China advices:

According to other accounts from Hongkong, of [illegible]

ENGLAND.

The Vacant Secretaryship—The New Commander-in-Chief—Protest of the Refugees Lately Expelled from Jersey.

There is very little of news either political or domestic. It was rumored in London that the vacant Secretaryship of the Colonies, having been refused by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, will be given to Mr. FREDERIC PEEL, who will be succeeded in the war office by Mr. LAYARD. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been lecturing at Exeter Hall, and Mr. GLADSTONE at Chester. Lord CANNING, the newly appointed Governor-General of India, is on the point of departure for his Government. Gen. CODRINGTON accepts the command in the Crimea. Orders and ribands have been bestowed on Gen. PELISSIER and Gen. SIMPSON. The Chartists, under ERNEST JONES, and other of their former leaders, have reappeared,—in protest against the recent expulsion of refugees. Sir CHARLES NAPIER will be returned for Southwark. The papers of Yorkshire say that RICHARD COBDEN has not a chance to be again returned to Parliament as member for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A telegraphic message from Aberdeen, Scotland, states that the American whaleship *John Henry* fell in with the British Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, off Cape Mercy, Davis' Straits. The *Resolute*, it may be remembered, was abandoned by Capt. KELLETT, in obedience to orders from Sir EDWARD BELCHER, in the pack ice, off Cockburn Island, by Melville Island. The captain and crew of the *John Henry* have taken charge of the *Resolute* and left their own ship.

The following protest has been published by the Revolutionary Committee, on the subject of the recent expulsion from Jersey of the French Refugees:

"The English Ministry by the expulsion of the refugees from Jersey have stamped themselves as the tools of Bonapartism.

They have committed an act of iniquity and cowardice—of cowardice—for, not daring to touch the real authors of the letter—who, being in London, were under the protection of the general law—they have fallen on our friends in Jersey, whom they pretend were under an exceptional *régime*;—an act of iniquity—for they have punished the innocent for the guilty—if men can be called guilty who have exercised only this incontestible right of enlightening the English people on the dangers of a Bonapartist alliance.

The members of the Revolutionary Commune, resident in England, do therefore hereby protest against this arbitrary punishment inflicted on others for an act of which they (the Commune) take the full and entire responsibility.

Signed for the Revolutionary Commune—the Committee.

FELIX PYAT,
ROUGEE,
G. JOURDIAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1855.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Feeling Between England and America—Probabilities of a Rupture.

From the London Times, Nov. 17.

While the Governments of America and England are confronting each other in an attitude of suspicion, if not of hostility, it is worth while to consider with what feelings the people whom these Governments represent regard each other. This is no inconsiderable element in the probabilities of war or peace, for over and over again have we seen England and the United States driven to the very verge of a rupture, and saved from it by the intervention of the people, whom Governments and Democrats might divide for a moment, but whose feelings mutually recoiled at the actual prospect of permanent estrangement and hostility.

Of the feelings of the people of England towards the people of America we have, we are happy to say, no doubt nor difficulty in speaking; that feeling is as unanimous as it is cordial. Whatever bitterness may have survived the termination of the Revolutionary War, or the ill-advised contest of 1812-4, has long since passed away. Englishmen desire for the United States the utmost amount of progress and prosperity; they admire their energy, they respect their inventive talent, and they look forward without jealousy and without apprehension to the rapidly coming time when the northern continent of America shall be peopled from sea to sea by the hardy descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race. We hear, without envy, of the enormous increase of the tonnage of the American mercantile navy, for we are well aware that that vast fleet is engaged as much in our service as their own, in the noble task of enriching both hemispheres; and, if their institutions be not as ours, and their ideas have diverged somewhat widely from the standard we set up for ourselves in England, we are quite willing that our Transatlantic brethren should manage for themselves in their own way, and enjoy their liberty in such fashion as seems good to them.

Such are the feelings of Englishmen towards Americans, and such we honestly believe are the feelings of the great majority of Americans towards Englishmen. The native population almost universally, and a very considerable portion of the emigrants, regard the English nation with the same good will with which it looks upon them. They are neither jealous of our alliance with France, nor envious of our greatness and strength; their sympathies go with us in our present struggle; they feel and know that we are fighting their battle and propagating their principles, and that the success of the Allies would be the surest guarantee for the triumph of the principles of civil and religious liberty all over the world. Estimated by numbers, by property, and intelligence, we believe this to be the most numerous, the wealthiest, and the most respectable portion of the American community. But unhappily that community contains in itself other elements, and these, we must admit, are uniformly and naturally enough hostile to the cause of the Allies. America is a great Alsatia, in which political refugees and criminals guilty of less honorable offences find shelter and welcome. By the singularity of her law of naturalization the man who entered her Territory as a refugee may in two or three years aspire to the dignity of a citizen or a legislator. Were the English law similar to that of the States, M. VICTOR HUGO might now be contesting with Sir CHARLES NAPIER the representation of Southwark and Citizen PYAT aspiring to become the colleague of Mr. HAYTER for the borough of Wells. Thus it comes to pas pass that adventurers of every description—French Socialists and Jacobins, Italian Red Republicans, Hungarians and Poles, driven into frantic hatred of all government by Austrian or Russian tyranny, refugees from every country in Europe, and adventurers, pirates, and fillibusters from every country in the world, and last, though not least, our own United Irishmen, all find themselves received into the governing class, and treated as if they possessed sympathy for the interests and an honest wish for the dignity and prosperity of the great Republic. But in the votes that they give, the speeches they deliver, and the parties they form, these men are really thinking, not of the country they have adopted, but of the land they have left—not how to benefit their friends in America, but how to avenge themselves on their enemies in Europe. Such men hate the alliance between England and [illegible]

American nationality, but because it gave our numerous enemies and detractors in the States the opportunity of appealing to feelings which every part of the nation possesses alike, and which, indeed, it would be highly dishonorable for it not to possess. Bearing in mind, then, the vast distinction between the feelings of the great American nation and the electioneering tactics of its expiring Government, we feel sanguine that existing differences may be once more smoothed over, and that the party so eager for a war with England, may find that before it can carry its nefarious ends into execution it must encounter and overcome the opposition and repugnance of the best and wisest portion of its own fellow-citizens.

Another Blast against Attorney-General Cushing.

From the London Times.

Just as we were hoping that the clouds which have for a moment obscured the Western horizon were beginning to scatter, we were awoke from the agreeable delusion by another manifesto from Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING. The sight of the smallest portion of blue sky seems enough to excite the inextinguishable love of strife that burns in the breast of this distinguished legal authority. *Do the people of England begin to believe that they have been too hasty in elevating a mere electioneering dodge to the dignity of a national demonstration; do the people of America begin to think that they are pushing matters a little too hard against friends and relatives who have shown the most sincere and unmistakeable desire to give no reasonable ground for offence?* The soul of CALEB CUSHING is troubled, and he rushes between the half reconciled disputants to point out that his side have been much worse used than they seem to think, and that there is nothing left for Brother Jonathan but to exact from Brother John that most unsatisfactory satisfaction which used to be considered the peculiar mark of a gentleman.

The first thing that strikes us in reading the last circular of Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING, which will be found in our American intelligence, is the utter uselessness for any good purpose of putting forth any such document at all. In this country it is in the Queen, in the United States it is in the President, that the Constitution vests the power of calling attention by proclamation to such portions of the law as are in danger of being violated or overlooked. In neither country is such a power vested in the Attorney-General. His expositions of the law are of no authority either with judges or juries. If it be intended to put any more persons on their trial for alleged enlistment of American citizens, such semi-official declarations only tend to prejudice and embarrass the case. The judges of the land are competent to declare the law, and will, doubtless do so as they understand it, without reference to the opinions or circulars of the Attorney General. If, on the other hand, the intention of this circular be to prevent any future violation of the neutrality of the United States, it then wears the air of an intentional insult to Great Britain, inasmuch as it presupposes that she will do that which she has most formally and deliberately announced her intention to the United States of not again attempting.

No one will dispute the position taken up in this circular,—that the United States have the right and the power to prohibit the enlistment within their territory by an act of Congress, *though many may doubt whether, without such act of Congress, the enlistment of troops within the territory by a belligerent would be a hostile attack on national sovereignty*; nor are we prepared to admit, as asserted by Mr. CUSHING, in defiance of *Vattel*, that to allow one belligerent party and not the other to enlist troops in a neutral State, would be a flagrant breach of neutrality. But surely both England and the United States have a right to complain when the Attorney General of the United States takes upon himself, not merely to lay down the law, but of his own authority, to find facts, and those facts which have no bearing upon his duty as public prosecutor, but are matters of discussion solely between the two nations. What right has Mr. CUSHING, in his official capacity, to assert that Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her civil and military authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops in the United States, has committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States? We do not object to this assertion because it is manifestly untrue, inasmuch as Great Britain never attempted to raise troops in the United States, but only established recruiting depots on her own territory; but because, be it true or false, it is a matter entirely out of the Attorney-General's cognizance, in dogmatizing on which Mr. Cushing, to use his own expression, "commits an act of usurpation" against the rights of the Foreign Minister of the Union. Equally uncalled for, and equally objectionable, is the statement that the indictment and conviction of any such consul, or his escape, by arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of such statute, is subordinate to the consideration of the national insult involved in the fact of a foreign government instructing its officers to abuse for unlawful purposes the privileges they happen to enjoy in the United States.

Mr. CUSHING can only imagine that the Consuls of England must either be convicted or escape by unworthy contrivances. Why not suppose,—at least, for the sake of apparent candor and impartiality,—that they may be able to establish their innocence? Such a presumption is not unwarranted by the ordinary rules of evidence, and would not, we think, have been unworthy of the high legal situation which Mr. CUSHING fills. It is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute to conviction those who have offended against the laws of the Republic, but how is it his duty to remind the people that after these trials have taken place they still have a ground of quarrel against the country whose agents have offended?

Such remarks introduced into a professed exposition of the law, which ought, above all things, to be calm and dispassionate, convey but an indifferent compliment to the community to which they are addressed, and do but small credit to the official who thus goes out of his way in order to take upon himself the odious office of stirring up strife and dissension. We cannot believe that such arts will have any permanent effect on a great and intelligent community like that happily established on the other side of the Atlantic. Until much better evidence is afforded to us than we at present possess we shall persist in believing that such an abuse of high official position can have no other effect than to bring discredit upon him who resorts to it, and to place men of all parties on their guard against persons content to achieve the smallest political object at the expense of a national conflagration.

FRANCE.

Closing of the Exposition—Liberal Distribution of Decorations—The Emperor's Speech.

The formal closing of the Exposition, and the distribution by the Emperor of decorations and medals adjudged to the exhibitors, took place on Thursday, the 15th of November. Twelve thousand exhibitors received premiums or honorable mention. No complete list had reached Liverpool when our correspondent made up his dispatch, and he was only enabled to glean a few of the Canadian names, from the correspondence of London papers:

Special Machinery.—First-class medal, W. Redden, Montreal; second-class medal, D. Munro, Montreal, B. P. Paige, Montreal; honorable mention, Dion and Lepaige, Ca., P. Dunn, Montreal, W. H. Rice, Montreal.

Hygiene, &c.—Second-class medal, MacCulloch, Montreal; honorable mention, H. Croft, Toronto, W. Lyman & Co., Montreal.

Marine and Military Art.—First-class medal, T. C. Lee, Quebec; second-class medal, M. Cantin, Montreal; honorable mention, —— Thomas, Toronto.

Civil Construction.—First-class medal, Office of Public Works, Montreal, Ostell & Co., Montreal, J. Brown, St. Catherine; honorable mention, Slater's Co., Shipton, International Mining Company, Hamilton, Pierre Gauvreau, Quebec.

Steel Manufactures.—Second-class medal, —— Parkin, Montreal; honorable mention, J. Dawson, Montreal, H. H. Dale, Galt, W. Wallace, Montreal.

Iron Manufactures.—Honorable mention, M. F. Dunn, Montreal, Jones & Co., Ca., Perkins, —— Montreal, —— Rice, Montreal.

Hosiery, Carpets, Lace, Embroidery.—Second-class medal, City of Kingston; honorable mention, Mrs. J. Jones, Montreal, Mrs. Partenais, Montreal.

Furniture and Decoration.—Second-class medal, W. Drum, Quebec, J. & H. Hilton, Montreal; honorable mention, J. Bevoe, Hamilton, O. Macgarvey, Montreal, Miss Widdar, Toronto.

Clothing and Fancy Work.—Second-class medal, J. Barbeau, Quebec; Rubber Co., Canada; Sauvages du Canada, Anderson & Co., Quebec; Smith & Co., Montreal; honorable mention, Sisters of Charity.

Artisans.—Honorable mention, D. Mercier, Quebec; Merryfield & Sheridan, Toronto; Scanbirth & Robinson, Toronto.

Fisheries.—Medal of honor, Colony of Canada; first-class medal, Hudson's Bay Co.; second-class medal, Farmer & Deblaquiere, Woodstock; G. Sharpless, Quebec.

Agriculture.—First-class medal, Canada Co., Toronto; G. Cross, Montreal; W. Lyman & Co., Montreal; Ralph Wade, Coburg; second-class medal, J. Fisher, Montreal; —— Fleming, Toronto; D. Laurent, Varennes; L. Moise, Milton; Alex. Shaw, Toronto; G. Sheppard, Montreal; R. Wade, Coburg; honorable mention, Collin, Canada; —— Evans, Montreal; Abbé Villeneuve, Montreal.

General Industrial Machinery.—Honorable mention, L. Lemoyne, Quebec.

Heat, Light and Electricity.—Second-class medal, Chinic, [illegible] & Co., Quebec.

Preparation of Alimentary Substances.—Second-class medal, Canadian Government; G. [illegible], Montreal; honorable mention, [illegible], Toronto; J. D. Proctor, Montreal; —— Robb, Montreal; [illegible]

Printing and Photography.—Honorable mention, J. [illegible]

C. Doan, Montreal; —— Miller, Montreal; T. J. Palmer, Toronto; —— Young, Montreal.

Two hundred and fifty-four of the Exhibitors are to be decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. Of these, fifty-seven are foreigners, including twenty-four English, namely: Painting—Eastlake, Mulready; Sculpture—Gibson; Architecture—Cockerell; Domestic Economy—Lawson; Industry—Crowley, Tennant, Dr. Arnott, Robert Napier, Brunel, Stephenson, Krupp, Elkington, Baxter, Titus Salt, Minturn, Brett, Faraday, Logan, (Canada,) Lord Rosse, Prof. Airey, Lawes, W. Fairbairn, Plott, Senr. Faraday is named Commander of the Legion. The following gentlemen, as members of the International Jury, are already nominated: Lords Hertford and Ashburton, Commanders; Sir David Brewster, Prof. Thomas Graham, and Mr. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Officers; Sir Wm. Hooker, Prof. Wilson, Mr. Crampton, C. E., Prof. Willis, Prof. Wheatstone, Prof. Hoffman, W. Crum, Digby Wyatt, T. Delarue, Mr. Twining, Mr. Gibson, Lord Elcho, members of the Legion; and Henry Cole and Major Owen, Officers.

The Emperor, the Empress and the Imperial family arrived shortly after 12 o'clock. The Emperor looked exceedingly well.

Their Majesties were received by Prince NAPOLEON, the Imperial Commission, and the Commissioners, and were conducted to a throne prepared for them in the centre of the transept, opposite the grand entrance. The Prince then read a report relative to the proceedings and results of the Exhibition.

The Emperor, who spoke in a firm, distinct voice, made a short speech, in the course of which he said:

"France by this Exhibition has shown in her calmness and dignity a great example. She has thus commemorated the arts of Peace, because War only threatens disaster to those who provoke it, and from them must be taken guarantees for the security and independence of Europe. You desire, as I do, a speedy and durable peace—one which shall leave us free to develop the marvellous products of human intelligence. But this peace, to be durable, must distinctly realize the objects for which the war was undertaken. At present Europe must decide who is right and who is wrong. This declaration will in itself be a vast step towards the solution of this difficulty. Indifference may prompt a calculating policy, but the final victory will be achieved by public opinion."

Addressing the foreign representatives, the Emperor said:

"State to your countrymen that France has no National hatreds. Let, then, those who sincerely desire peace only pronounce for us or against us. For ourselves, let us, (the Nations allied in this great cause,) without pause or rest, forge those arms which are necessary to carry out the objects of our union, and to our power let us add confidence in God."

Loud applause followed.

SWEDEN.

Gen. Canrobert's Mission.

Gen. CANROBERT has had his official audience of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, and delivered to the King a letter from NAPOLEON, as also the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. CANROBERT's reception was most cordial, not only from the Court, but the people. Nothing has transpired of his success in the real object of his mission, namely, in inducing Sweden to join the Western alliance.

The Austrian Minister to Sweden had arrived at Stockholm.

General Canrobert's Reception at Stockholm.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Nov. 6, writes:

Up to a late hour last night numerous groups crowned the Holms, and other elevated situations, from whence a view of the channel, with the open sea in the distance, could be obtained, in the hope of welcoming General CANROBERT on his landing on Swedish soil. This morning, at an early hour, the steamer *Gauthiod*, from Lübeck, was signalized, and the news flew from mouth to mouth with such celerity that a very large crowd had assembled at the landing-place by the time the steamer had come alongside, who cheered the General vociferously on his stepping on shore.

It is not only to General CANROBERT, Ex-Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Crimea, that this ovation is paid, the belief is general that he comes the harbinger of war. It is thought that the moment has at length arrived when Sweden will gird on her armor in right earnest, and be ready to take an active part in the good cause. I have reason for asserting that great numbers of the Swedes are in favor of taking an open and honorably active part in the war against Russia. The excitement on the subject appears now to have reached its climax. Enthusiasm in favor of the war is not only to be found in the members of the army and navy of all grades, but it swells the bosoms of the farmer, the artisan, the manufacturer—in fact, civilians of all classes.

All eyes, therefore, turned on the French General who comes among us at this critical juncture, and rumors of all sorts are in circulation. In the military circles, the plan of next year's campaign is the general theme of conversation, and those officers who have been in Finland and Russia are listened to at the mess table and the club-rooms with the most profound attention. I have been assured on good authority that a general officer, who has access to royalty, has stated to his military friends that General CANROBERT has all powers from the Emperor of the French to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden, and to settle the needful stipulations. To show how far men's minds have become familiar with the idea of hostilities with Russia, I will give you a plan of operations which is circulated very extensively and discussed here.

Of course, under present circumstances, I do not claim for it any authoritative origin. It is said, then, that Sweden is to furnish an army of 60,000 men, besides her fleet and 200 gunboats, which are, however, to undertake operations in Finland under their own commanders and quite independently of the allied forces; that the Swedish contingent is to enter Finland in the Spring at three different points simultaneously, and in corps of nearly equal strength, about 20,000 men in each. One corps will be concentrated on our Northern frontiers during the Winter; it will march by land, entering Finland by Tornea, whilst the other two corps will be sent across the gulf by water, and landed under cover of the fleet and the flotilla of gunboats upon two points which it would be unwise at the present moment to further particularize.

The Swedish plan even goes further, and embraces the operations of the Allies in the Gulf of Finland with a force of 50,000 men,—land troops,—which will be quite sufficient to hold the Russians in check, and enable the Swedes to overcome all difficulties in Finland, and arrive, without serious opposition, at the land-gates of Sweaborg and Wyborg, where they would find the Allied Fleets ready to coöperate with them from the seaboard.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that not only the citizens of Stockholm, but the inhabitants of Sweden generally, hail the arrival of General CANROBERT as an event of the greatest possible importance, and await the result of his mission with intense excitement.

General CANROBERT met with a brilliant reception at Court. A royal carriage, drawn by eight horses, was sent to bring him in state to the Palace, where the whole Court had assembled. The Princes OSCAR and AUGUSTUS, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, were present at General CANROBERT's interview with the King.

BELGIUM.

Opening of the Belgian Chambers and Speech of the King.

On the 13th the King of the Belgians opened the Legislative Chambers, and thus addressed them:

"GENTLEMEN: I receive reiterated proofs of the sympathetic confidence of foreign Governments. My dear son, the DUC DE BRABANT, has learned by the reception which he has met with in different countries the high rank which Belgium holds [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE ISTHMUS.

[illegible] the Indian War in Oregon.

[illegible] THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The U. S. Mail steamship George Law, Commander Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., left Aspinwall at 12 o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst., [illegible] heavy northerly gales [illegible]

[illegible]

Umpqua River Valley. Miss P[illegible], the Temperance lecturer, was last seen at Wagoner's. She and the whole family with whom she was spending the night are supposed to have been murdered, and the house and bodies burned. The Indians are reported to be about three hundred strong. A large party immediately left the Umpqua to aid in saving the distant settlers, and bring them to places of safety.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

Governor Curry, this morning, called for volunteers. One battalion is to be raised North and the other South of Canyon, and both to act in concert in avenging and exterminating the race from the mountains and hills which surround those valleys. Oregon now has, or soon will have, 2,000 volunteers in the field—one regiment north and one south, contending against savage Indians who are acting together as a grand war party of extermination against the whites.

Oct. 21, 6 P. M. The steamer *Belle* has just arrived from the Cascades. By the *Oregonian Extra* of this hour, I see that a party of Indians appeared on the opposite bank of the Columbia, fired into the Dalles, and were off in a moment. Major Raines has established a depôt at the mouth of the Klickitat. Capt. Wilson and his Company have arrived at the Dalles and are awaiting orders. Nathan Olney, Sub-Indian Agent, writes to R. R. Thompson from Fort Walla Walla, under date of Oct. 12, that in his opinion the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas have or will join the War Band. He says all the settlers above the Dalles are in danger. Friendly Indians report to him that sixty white men have already been killed of returning miners and settlers.

THE WAR AT THE SOUTH.

The news from the South is that a force had met and killed over 100 Indians South of the Canyon. Large parties of armed volunteers are assembling on Deer Creek. The greatest excitement exists throughout the Upper Country. The cry is a war of extermination against every red skin between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.

Oct. 22. Polk and Yamhill Companies left to-day for the Cascades, by steamer *Canemah*, two hundred well-armed men, under command of Captains [illegible] and [illegible]. Nine companies have already reported themselves to the Adjutant-General, and it is but ten days since the call was made. This speaks well for our Territory.

MISS PELLET SAFE.

Oct. 23. I learn that Miss Pellet is safe. She arrived at Crescent City and went to San Francisco by last steamer. She left Wagoner's an hour before the Indian attacks was made. I have nothing further to add. TREBOR.

NEW-GRANADA.

Important to Ship Owners and Merchants—The Tonnage Tax Not to be Levied at Aspinwall or Panama.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 15th of November says that during the past fortnight considerable excitement had existed upon the Isthmus respecting the Shipping Tax question. It has now, however, been definitively settled, by a resolution of the Executive power at Bogota that no such tax can be levied. The "Resolution" referred to runs as follows:

"Taking into account, at the same time, an official note of the Legation of the United States of America, dated yesterday, and another of the 7th of September from the Agent of the Panama Railroad Company, Mr. G. M. Totten, in which they make reclamations against the said law.

Considering: First, That everything relative to the Panama Railroad remains, by the law of the Republic of the 24th of May, under the exclusive dependence of the National Government; the said Government is obliged, by the sixtieth article of the contract, legislatively approved on the 4th of June, 1850, to protect and maintain, in all its integrity, the rights which are conceded to the Company, interpreting any doubts in the general sense, most favorable to the said Company.

2. That by article 9 of the contract is conceded to the Company a temporary privilege, in force at the present day, for the use of the ports situated at both extremities of the Railroad, which are those of Panama and Colon, and that by the 34th article it exempts from all duties or taxation on deposits or transport of passengers and goods on all the line of the Railroad, from one extremity to the other.

3. That the Law 2, Part 3, Treatise 1st of the *Recopilacion Granadina*, of the 25th of May, 1835, conceding to the Cantons of Panama and Portobello certain exemptions which they shall enjoy when an interoceanic canal or railroad exists, is co-relatively and intimately connected with the undertaking of the Railroad, and has not been repealed as far as the exceptions of a fiscal character, which it concedes to the ports and territories of said Cantons in its articles 1st, 2d, 3d, and 13th, for the term of twenty years, reckoned from the time that a thorough interoceanic communication might be established, either by a canal or a railroad; nor can it be done away with or repealed except by the National Legislative Power, inasmuch as the Republic has guaranteed the said exceptions for a certain period, as well as having reserved to itself, exclusively, all that concerns the said interoceanic route.

4. That one of the expressed exceptions guaranteed by article 3d of the aforesaid law is that of tonnage, and that includes the ports of Panama and Colon, corresponding to the territory of the two former Cantons before-mentioned.

5. That from the 30th of January of the present year, in which, by resolution of the Chief Superior of the State of Panama, approved by the Executive Power, the inter-oceanic route of the Railroad is declared to be opened; the two aforesaid Cantons enter by right of law into the possession, for twenty years, of the privileges of which it treats.

6. Lastly; that according to the literal tenor of article 1st of the law of the State of Panama, of Aug. 27th, the tonnage contribution, fixed at forty cents of a dollar for sailing vessels and twenty cents for steamers does not include those vessels exempted from paying said contribution by treaties and privileges.

Without making mention of the obvious reasons of advantage in favor of the interoceanic transit and commerce, in the liberty and progress of which is principally placed the prosperity of the State of Panama, nor of the justice and good faith which obliges the respect of solemn promises which the nation has contracted, to stimulate and protect a work so costly and important as the railroad; it being purely a question of legality, which is analyzed.

The Vice-President of the Republic intrusted with the Executive Power, agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the Council, declares that the tonnage duty established by the law of the 27th of August of the present year is not applicable to the sailing vessels or steamers that arrive at the ports of Panama and Colon, (Aspinwall.)

Accident on the Panama Railroad.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Nov. 20.

We understand that on Monday, the bridge over the Caimetillo on the Panama Railroad gave away, and a locomotive was precipitated into the river. Fortunately the engine was not attached to a passenger train, and no serious damage was done except the injury to the locomotive, and the breaking down of the bridge. This morning, a flat car prepared for the transportation of passengers, and the few passenger cars that were at this station were sent to the Caimetillo to receive the passengers and freight, which will have to be transferred from the cars upon the Panama side, and loaded anew for this place. We presume the transfer will take several hours, and it is probable, that the passengers will reach here this evening. In any event, the *Law* cannot leave before to-morrow morning.

Surely, every possible effort should be made to replace the wooden bridges on the P. R. R. with iron. Had the passenger train been passing over the Caimetillo at the time it gave way, the destruction of life would have been terrible in all probability. The danger is just as imminent with the other wooden bridges on the road, and a long subjection of the traveling public to any such chances is criminal in the extreme, and must elicit severest public censure.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

Valparaiso dates are to Oct. 15. The news of the fortnight is not important. The extra session of Congress had not yet been convoked.

A scheme for a railroad between Conception and Talcahuano had been made public, and a capital of $104,000 subscribed by twenty-two capitalists. A dockyard and arsenal is proposed to be built at Valparaiso by the Government.

The prospect for next year's crops is good, but it is yet premature to speak with certainty. Reports from the agricultural districts state that more rain is wanted.

An American carpenter named Twentyman killed a fellow workman named Lewis on the 29th ult., in a dispute that arose between them. The act does not appear to have been committed with "malice prepense."

The Valparaiso correspondent of the Panama *Star & Herald*, gives the following further items of news:

We have lately had quite an arrival of "men-of-war," in the first place, the French steamer *La Forte* and a corvette. Yesterday a large Peruvian came in, and in a few days more we look for the balance of the Peruvian fleet, on their way to Peru from England. To-day the town is full of Peruvian officers, and the natives here are looking quite uneasy, as the man-of-war is large enough to take the whole Chile fleet.

During the past week, the American steam propeller [illegible], Captain [illegible], touched here for water and coal, and proceeded on her way to California direct. She is not a very sightly vessel, but is said to sail well with her propeller raised out of the water; some say 12 or 14 knots, while under steam she can only run [illegible] knots. She was 150 days getting here, including her [illegible] at Rio de Janeiro.

We have had several failures during the past fifteen days, some of them quite heavy. Business is [illegible] prostrate in Valparaiso at present; every one is complaining.

The American ship Clarendon, coal loaded from Cardiff, touched here a few days since for water, and having filled up with freight and passengers, sails to-day for San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL.

Business during the past fortnight had been unusually dull. No transactions of the least importance had transpired.

In cottons, woolens and linens, the stocks are large, and sales very dull; metals are all in abundance. Liquors are in small demand.

Of Chilian produce, copper in bars is quoted at $20 50 shore, with a prospect of a rise. The flour excitement appears to have been suddenly appeased, and prices have receded to $11@$11 50, without any great demand for exportation. In the provinces of Nuble there is none for exportation, and it is said that Conception is unable to export; also saltpetre is quoted at $3 12½ ₱ quintal at Iquique, and a further rise is anticipated. During the month of September, 31,577 quintals were exported to France; 18,869 quintals to England, and 12,969 quintals to Hamburg. Total, 63,415 quintals.

Peru.

The Lima papers which we have received by this mail are, as usual, filled with personal matters, and contain but little of general interest.

The law relative to religious in-toleration has been passed, and religious liberty is no longer permitted in Peru.

A census of the population is to be taken, and instructions to that effect have been issued to the Prefects of the various departments.

Many complaints are made of the inferior quality of the bread sold by the bakers in Lima and Callao.

The number of vessels at the Chincha Islands is smaller than it has been for any time during the year.

Ecuador.

The Congress was still in session. The most important points under discussion were the Consular Convention between that Republic and Chili, the establishment of Lazarettos at the Gallipagos Islands, and a project for reducing the postal charges.

Señor Marcos Espinel had been declared the legally elected Vice-President of the Republic.

The Very Latest from the South Pacific.

[By the Panama Railroad Company's Telegraph Across the Isthmus of Panama.]

Panama, Tuesday, Nov. 20—4 P. M.

The Pacific S. N. Company's steamship *Lima*, Capt. Blockmine, arrived here from South American ports at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing 24 passengers and $280,000 in treasure.

There is no news of importance from Lima.

From Peru we have a rumor of a revolutionary movement in Arequipa and other southern towns in favor of Gen. Vivanco, but it wanted confirmation.

In Bolivia all was quiet.

Business had revived in Valparaiso.

A revolution had broken out in Montevideo, and the Indians were giving considerable trouble in Buenos Ayres.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

CYRUS SHAY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Testimony of Peter Barlow, Jacob Ackerson and Leon Oliver—Singular Narrative of William J. Mitchell—Evidence of Charley Lozier—Evidence of Merrill the Hack-driver—Exciting Scene in Court—Remarkable Demonstration.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Friday, Nov. 30, 1855.

The trial of Baker, which has now reached its fourth day, was resumed this morning at 11 o'clock. The Court-room was crowded, as heretofore, with a most interested audience. On the remotest benches in the Sessions-room, men were piled heap over heap, overlooking the sea of heads in the body of the Court. Outside a considerable crowd was assembled, which accumulated as the hour of adjournment drew near, until, finally, when 4 o'clock arrived, the street was crowded by many hundreds, waiting to see the prisoner brought out. At 10 o'clock the Jury proceeded in a body to Stanwix Hall. They were conveyed in carriages, and accompanied by Mr. McKnight, one of the officers of the Court. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock they returned and took their places.

Baker occupied his customary seat behind his counsel, Mr. Horace F. Clark and Mr. James T. Brady. John Morrissey, who has been an attentive observer of the trial since it began, sat at Mr. Brady's left.

The father of Baker, who is a man of middle age and respectable appearance, has been unremitting in his attendance during Court hours since Monday. To-day he occupied his customary seat beside his son, and watched the proceedings with marked anxiety.

Two ladies, who had made most pressing entreaties for admission, and represented themselves as most desirous to see the prisoner, were gallantly accommodated by the officer with seats on the south side of the room.

CYRUS SHAY'S REMARKABLE NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL ADVENTURES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Cyrus Shay was recalled, and his direct examination concluded by Mr. Whiting.

Mr. Whiting—Were you at Stanwix Hall at an earlier hour in the evening of the 24th of Feb. than the one you have detailed?

Witness—I was there between the hours of 8 and 9.

Q.—Was Baker there between these hours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had Poole been away from Stanwix Hall between the hour of 9 o'clock and this particular affray? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where had he been? A.—In the Eighth Ward Station-house.

Q.—When he went away from Stanwix Hall was Baker there, or had he gone? A.—I could not say.

Q.—How long was Poole absent before he returned to Stanwix Hall? A.—He went to the Eighth Ward Station-house and tried to make a complaint against Morrissey.

To Mr. Clark—I went with him.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I could not tell how long we were in the Eighth Ward Station-house; we went back from there to Stanwix Hall; Baker was not there on my return; at least I did not see him there.

The Judge—Did you say Baker and Poole were both there on that first occasion? A.—Yes, Sir; they were both there between eight and nine o'clock.

Mr. Whiting—Why did you and Poole return from the Station-house to Stanwix Hall? A.—We wanted to tell Mr. Dean that it was not his (Poole's) fault that the disturbance was made between him and Morrissey; that is what Poole told me he was going back for; I tried to keep him away from there.

SHAY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark—I understood you to say that you returned to Stanwix Hall that Poole might apologize to the proprietors for the disturbance? A.—I did not tell him that; Poole said that; Dean was with us when we went to the Eighth Ward Station-house.

Q.—Why did you not apologize to Mr. Dean there? A.—I had no apology to make; Poole said that.

Q.—Did he not apologize to Dean there? A.—He told Dean there that it was not his fault; we went back to Stanwix Hall to talk the thing over; Mr. Dean went back with us.

Q.—What was your business at the time of this occurrence? A.—I was not doing anything; I had been out of business may be for a year before that; I don't know rightly how long it was; it was for some time; Morrissey was at Stanwix Hall at the time of this first affray between him and Poole; he was there at the time I went in; I don't believe he was there at the time of the affray that resulted in Poole's death; Turner, Baker and Paudeen fired pistols at that last affray; some other person fired, too; I know of but one who did.

Q.—Who was that? A.—Me.

Q.—You did fire a pistol? A.—Yes.

Q.—You declined to answer that the other day? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have thought better of it since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many times did you fire? A.—I fired four times.

Q.—Where did you get the pistol? A.—I don't know whether it was my own or not; I have a pistol; I had one there in my possession at the time; don't know whether it was my own or not.

Q.—Was it loaded? A.—It went off. [Laughter.]

Q.—I asked you was it loaded? A.—I should think it was.

Q.—With what? A.—Powder and bullet, I should judge.

Q.—When did you load it? A.—I could not say; it might have been two months before; I think it was two months; I did not draw the charge in the meantime; I carried it about my person; I carried it longer than that; carried it from the time Morrissey threatened me in Mercer-street; that may have been two months before this occurrence; between two and three; it might be more or less; I think I saw Harris have a pistol; I do not say I saw him snap it; I said I heard he had snapped it; Officer [illegible] went with me from Poole's house that evening to Stanwix Hall; I think there was some one else went with us, but don't remember who it may have been Ingersoll, but I am not sure; I don't know that Ingersoll had a pistol that night; I may have got one from him myself; I don't know.

Q.—Did you use more than one? A.—I only had one; I would have used more if I had them; I think I handled only one.

Q.—When Poole staggered towards Baker did Poole fire? A.—I don't think he did.

Q.—Could he not fire from the flap of his coat? A.—I was so busy engaged with Turner that I did not see whether he fired through his pocket or not; I saw Poole stagger towards Baker; he staggered between the washstand and the oyster-box very nigh the wall when he staggered; he staggered over towards the other wall.

Q.—Was that the time he was hit in the knee? A.—That was the time he staggered.

Q.—Did you not say he was hit in the knee? A.—Said I thought he was; he was within half a foot of the wall when he began to stagger; I don't know what foot he had foremost; he staggered right forward; I thought he went rather to the left side; it was pretty warm when the firing commenced, and I could not tell exactly; Poole's face was towards the side wall on the other side when he went forward; his left side, I think, was first; the minute that pistol was fired by Turner, his hands dropped; I don't know where he put them; he dropped them right by his side; I saw him.

Q.—Did you keep looking at them? A.—I kept looking at the three of them; I don't think I saw Poole's hands all the time; I should judge he was not firing then; to the best of my knowledge Poole did not fire at all that night; I don't know that he did, and I don't know that he did not; the only thing I have to judge from is the finding of the pistol after it was all over; I don't know who took away the pistol first; saw Charles Lozier there that night; saw him make a grab at Baker; I was examined before the Coroner's Jury; the other witnesses agreed with me.

Q.—Did you not tell Mitchell, the bar-keeper (whom witness identified,) what answer to give if he was asked whether he saw Lozier seize Baker? A.—I could not say whether I did or not; I might have said something to him in relation to the testimony he should give before the Coroner's Jury.

Q.—Did you not tell him that if asked who seized or struck Baker he need not say anything about it? A.—I have no recollection of that.

Q.—Did you not tell him that you would so arrange it that he would not be asked about that? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you not take pains to direct the interrogatories that should be put to Mitchell? A.—I don't know whether I did or not; I might or might not have communicated with the Coroner at that time; he may have asked me what questions to put.

Q.—Why did you not want to have all the facts come before the public then? A.—I don't say I told him (Mitchell) those things; I might or might not; if I did I had no object in it.

Q.—I want you to tell me whether you did say to Mitchell that he need say nothing about the seizing or striking of Baker? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not; I might have interfered to direct the questions to be put to him; I don't know whether I did or not; other people might have caught Baker as well as Lozier; I might have caught him; I struck him; I could not say whether I or Lozier struck him first; I don't know whether Ackerson struck him.

Q.—Which of you took him by the hair? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you? A.—I think not; I know I did not; I don't know where I hit him; I hit him somewhere round the head; I don't know where Lozier hit him; I was behind him when I struck him; he was on Poole at the time; Baker might have been under Poole, or on his side, when I jumped to Turner, and grabbed his pistol; I struck Baker first, before I went to Turner; I might have been half a minute with Turner, before I returned to Baker and Poole; it might have been less; it was a very short time; some things may have been exchanged, then, that I did not see; I did not wait to see the result of the blow I gave Baker; I guess, if I struck him fair, it must have put him down; I think it knocked him a little on one side; I don't know whether I or Lozier struck him first; I don't know that Lozier struck him at all; Baker might have fell from his knee, on his side, when I struck him; when I struck him, he was on Poole, on one knee; did not see Poole's hand, then; I did not see it in Mr. Baker's eye; his hand might have been in Baker's mouth; I guess Poole was scrabbing them; I don't know where it was; Baker was standing at the green baize door when Poole staggered; I think Poole took hold of Baker's wrist; when Poole caught Baker that way, Baker was right close to the green baize door, towards Broadway, from the line of the oyster box; Baker was a foot or a foot and a half west from the door; I think, after they got on the floor, Baker broke his (Poole's) hold; they fell together; I think Poole seized Baker before Baker took hold of Poole at all; I did not observe the hands of either party then; Poole kept his hold and then they fell; it was just about the time that Poole let go his hold that I struck Baker; Baker might have been struggling to get up then; I cannot say whether he was kept down; he might have been held down; I could not state where Harris was when Poole and Baker fell on the floor; I think he was in that part of the room then; I cannot say whether he was or was not; I don't know that I helped to hold Baker down; I don't know that anybody did; I think that was not the time Harris fired, or snapped the pistol at him; I don't think I saw Harris snap a pistol at all; I think Ackerson, at that time, was just beyond Turner.

The Judge—Did you strike Baker before he fired? A.—It was about the same time.

The Judge—Can't you recollect whether it was before or after he fired? A.—I might have struck him before it.

Mr. Wing (a Juror)—Is it your impression that you did? A.—It was so quick I could not tell.

Mr. Burns (a Juror)—Did you fire those four shots before or after Baker fired? A.—After six or eight shots had been fired, I fired them.

Q.—At whom? A.—I fired when Paudeen said, "Shoot Cy!" I fired at Turner, I fired at Paudeen, and I fired at Baker.

Mr. Burns—Baker and Poole were together when you fired? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Burns—And you hit him? A.—I guess I did.

Mr. Clark—How near were you to Baker when you fired? A.—About seven to eight feet.

Mr. Burns—That pistol you had capped and loaded two months before. Were those caps on that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Burns—Did you carry a pistol all the time? A.—I carried a pistol all the time; I cannot state that that was the pistol.

Mr. Burns—Did you stand in one position all the time whilst firing those shots? A.—I did not.

The Judge—How far was Turner, according to the best of your recollection, from the spot where Poole lay at the time you went towards Turner? A.—It might have been from six to eight feet.

The Judge—At the middle of the floor, about, or how? A.—He (Poole) lay up against the wall, and I suppose he might have been from six to eight feet from him; I whent towards him turning my back to Poole and Baker, and seizing Turner's pistol; I did not get the pistol out of his hand; what occurred at that time I do not know; then, after I saw that the shot from Turner's pistol was likely to hit me or anybody else there—he was firing at random—I fired at him first as he lay on the floor, after I turned at Baker.

Mr. Wing—If you were standing about by Turner's side, how far were you from Baker? A.—I might have been five or feet from Baker; I fired twice at Baker.

Mr. Burns—You say you knocked Baker down, and you say you fired at him?

Witness—I did not say I knocked him down.

Mr. Burns—You say you struck him, and you supposed he staggered. What evil had Baker done you that you fired at him? A.—I did it to protect myself and to protect Poole.

Mr. Burns—Did he strike you? A.—I don't think he did.

Mr. Burns—Did he fire at you? A.—I don't think he did.

Mr. Clark—Do you know who made those shots in the wall right above where Baker and Poole lay? A.—I think they were from Paudeen's pistol; the shot over the baseboard might have been mine.

Q.—Did you shoot at Baker again? A.—I did.

Mr. Wing—And Baker lay on the floor at that time? A.—He was on Poole at that time.

Mr. Clark—Wasn't Baker's head on the floor? A.—I don't think it was.

Mr. Clark—Wasn't Baker then struggling to get up? A.—I think he was; I think they were both a struggling at that time.

Mr. Wing—The two fires you made at Baker were made sometime after you struck him, or immediatelyy after? A.—It was very quick.

Q.—But you had time to go to Turner, and try to get his pistol. Did you say you did get it? A.—I did not get it out of his hands; as I tried to get it it went off, and the powder flashed in my hand, and then I thought I would look out for myself.

Q.—Had you drawn your pistol previous to that? A.—I drawed it as I went to Turner.

Q.—And then turned and fired two shots at Baker, immediately? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your fourth shot was at Paudeen? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Judge—Did you fire at Baker before Baker fired at Poole, or after? A.—It was after.

Q.—Are you sure it was after? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clark—But it was after you had struck him? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Wing—And you cannot be positive whether you struck him previous to his firing or after? A.—It was about the same time.

Q.—You think the pistol was pointed or not, do you, at the time you struck him? A.—At the time I struck I think the pistol was pointed to his breast.

Mr. Clark—Did you see Baker's head on the floor by the wall, up against the baseboard? A.—It might have been.

Q.—Was that the place his head was when you fired? A.—I don't know; it might have been there.

Q.—So that you don't know when you went to Turner, whether Poole or Baker was uppermost. A.—My back was towards them, then.

Q.—Do you recollect Harris asking Mitchell to hide away his pistol? A.—I saw Harris put it on the eating counter, and tell Mitchell to put it away; that was after the affair was over; some officers were there; this was on the eating counter he laid it; Poole was on the other counter; my pistol would not fire, and I flung it away behind the oyster box; Corky Jack was there; I did not see him fire; did not see him have my pistol till he picked up Poole's; don't know where he is now; had very little acquaintance with him; at the time Baker fired at Poole I could not say where Poole's right arm was; I could not tell what he was doing with it; I was more or less a friend of Poole for the last five or six months [illegible] to him.

To Mr. Whiting—I have not to my knowledge at any time done anything to suppress the truth [illegible]

[illegible]

to say positively that Baker said, "I'll put an end to you," or "to this;" the expression as I heard it was, "I guess I'll take you, anyhow;" Poole did not say that; there might be a chance for me to be mistaken as to which of them said that; I could have told Mr. Poole's voice; there were fire-works going on there; I think it was Baker made that remark, (I guess I'll take you anyhow;) I saw Poole's coat on him that night.

To Mr. Brady—Van Pelt went out the time Paudeen struck at him; Lyon went out, and Hyler was closeted.

To the Judge—Dean, Baker, Poole and I were there during the shooting; Paudeen and Lozier remained; I saw him (Paudeen) there; they (all who were inside) were all looking at the scene; some of them were diving up and down behind the counter when the shooting was going on; it was so comical to me to see them that I had to laugh at one fellow; that was the same coolness that I showed some time when there were sixteen of them.

Here the witness left the stand.

PETE BARLOW TESTIFIES TO A SECONDARY FACT.

Pete Barlow was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Whiting.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I reside at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where Niblo formerly kept.

Q.—What business are you in? A.—I keep a liquor store and boarding house.

Q.—Do you know Baker? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him on the 24th or the morning of the 25th of February last? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what hour? A.—I could not say at what hour, but I think it was about one o'clock on Sunday morning; I cannot be certain; he came into the house, and asked for a cap or hat from one of the young men at the bar, and, not getting any reply, he next asked me, and lifted up his vest and showed me where he was shot; I did not take any notice of him, and he then vanished and left the house; he had no wounds on his face that I could see, but I did not examine him closely; he had no hat or cap on when he came in.

Q.—Did he appear excited? A.—He was not any way excited that I could observe; I did not see him since.

Q.—Do you see him now? A.—Yes. (Identifies the prisoner.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark—Q.—Did you observe blood on his face? A.—No.

Q.—Did you observe the state of his coat? A.—No; I was at the other end of the bar and did not pay particular attention to him at the time; I did not give him a cap or hat.

JACOB ACKERSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Jacob Ackerson was next put upon the stand and examined by Mr Whiting—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 160 Chrystie-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A butcher.

Q.—Did you know the deceased, Poole? A.—Yes; I was employed by him last February, attending bar; I had an interest in the place with him at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway; on the night of the 24th of February I was at Stanwix Hall; I shut up the place at twelve o'clock, and was going home with my brother, when we saw a light in Stanwix Hall, and I said we would go in and have a drink; when we went in I saw Poole there, Lozier, and some others; we arrived there at about twenty minutes or half-past twelve o'clock; I think I spoke to Poole and he asked us to have a drink and called for some wine; he stood against the wall at that time, but came over and handed the glass of wine to me; he was talking to some one at the bar and was standing on the south side against the wall when the party came in; Turner, Van Pelt, Paudeen, Baker, Andrews and Hyler came in.

Q.—Can you state the order in which they came in, or if any more came in? A.—I cannot say in what order they came in; they came behind one another.

Q.—State what occurred after they came in? A.—Baker walked up to the end of the bar between it and the oyster-stand, and Paudeen stood out from Poole and said, "who are you looking at, you black-muzzled son of a b—h; and then walked up towards Poole and took hold of his coat.

Q.—Where was Turner standing then? A.—I saw Turner stand in the West side of the bar-room and I think Campbell was standing between Turner and Poole.

Q.—What did Poole say when Paudeen addressed him? A.—He made no reply. Paudeen then spat in his face three times and then turned round to strike at Van Pelt who stepped back and went towards the door; I cannot say if Van Pelt then went out; when Poole got loose from Paudeen he went round into the recess; before that time Poole did not say anything; I think it was in reply to a challenge from Paudeen to fight that he said he was not worth it; he made that reply before he went round the counter to the recess.

Q.—Had there been any pistol fired? A.—No.

Q.—After Poole went round to the recess, what occurred? A.—He said he would bet $500 that there was not a man in the room would beat him and took a little bag out of his pocket and handed it to the landlord.

Q.—Did the other party put any money up? A.—No; Turner had on a kind of wrapper, which he took off, and threw on the counter; he pulled a pistol out of his belt, and fired towards Poole, and then he dropped himself on the floor; when Turner fell on the floor, he put his hands up, and said: "Are you going to commit murder? What are you going to do?" I cannot tell who fired the second shot; at that time Poole stood near the wall, and Baker stood in the southeast corner of the room, near the door; Poole then went towards the south side of the room, but I did not see him and Baker come together.

Q.—What was the next thing you saw? A.—The next I saw was Baker on the top of Poole; I did not see Poole fall.

Q.—In what position was Poole lying? A.—The first position I saw him in, when down, was lying with his back and shoulders against the base of the wall, Baker stooping over him, and kneeling on one knee.

Q.—Did you see who was next them? A.—No.

Q.—What next occurred? A.—I saw a flash of a pistol between Poole and Baker; but I did not see more than a flash.

Q.—Who fired that shot? A.—Baker; I did not hear Baker say anything then.

Q.—Did you at the time Baker fired see any one strike or fire at him? A.—I did not see any one strike or fire at him then; the next thing that occurred was Lozier turning round to me near the door, and saying, "Loz's mutton is cooked; [Laughter;] I'm shot in the head;" I was only three feet from him, then, and he was partly turned towards the door that faces the street, and on the right hand side next the oyster box; I was then six or eight feet from Poole and Baker.

Q.—Did you see a pistol in the hand of Baker? A.—I saw a pistol in his hand at the time of the flash, but did not see one in it before it; the first shot was fired by Turner who lay on the floor and fired away as fast as the pistol would revolve.

Q.—When was the second shot fired? A.—I cannot tell; I cannot say if any shot was fired after the second, until Baker shot Poole; after that I heard three or four shots fired; I could not tell in what direction they were fired.

Q.—In what position was Baker and Poole? A.—I think Baker had Poole by the collar with the left hand, and had one knee on the floor, (witness here described the position); the pistol was only two inches from Poole's breast; I only saw one shot fired, but heard the reports.

Q.—What became of Baker? A.—I did not see any one lay a hand upon him, until he was caught going out of the door; Baker was last in going.

Q.—Did you lay hold of Baker when he fired? A.—No.

Q.—What became of Baker? A.—When Baker got up he staggered towards the door, and I strove to hold him, and I think I tore his coat; he then went out and I could not say if I went out myself; immediately after, Shay went up to Poole and brushed the fire out of his bosom; Poole rose and stood in the door with a knife in his hand.

Q.—What then occurred?

Mr. Brady objected to the question, and admitted that Poole died of the wounds received upon that night.

Mr. Whiting—Does the gentleman admit that Poole fired no pistol that night?

Mr. Clark—Certainly not. There can be no doubt but Poole fired that night.

Mr. Whiting observed that the opposite party said they would prove that Poole did fire on the occasion, and now we want to show by our witnesses that he did not.

Question allowed and objection taken.

Examination Continued—Poole fell into the arms of Shay.

Q.—Did he, up to that time, fire a pistol? A.—Up to that time he did not fire.

Q.—Had he a pistol? A.—I think he had a pistol, but I did not see it.

Q.—Why do you think so? A.—Because he always carried one about him; I saw no pistol except Baker's, Turner's and my own, which I handed to Harris after Turner fired the first shot; my pistol was a revolver; I took the pistol from behind the bar, corner of Broadway and Howard-street.

Q.—Why did you take it that night?

Mr. Clark objected to the question, which was not pressed.

Q.—Had you any intent of going to Stanwix Hall that night?

Mr. Clark objected. Every one had a right to be there, as it was an open public house; and besides, the witness had already stated that he saw a light and went in to take a drink.

[illegible]

request;) this is the Lynn I speak of; he was in the house when the firing took place; I swear to that; I did not see Paudeen kick him.

To the Judge—I received the wound when right up from the bar opposite the recess near the south wall; I was arising from the floor getting up; I was trying to raise Poole up; Baker and he were both down; I did not see the firing between Poole and Baker before I received this wound; I heard the pistol go off as they were laying on the floor before I got this wound on the head; I heard Mitchell's account of this transaction; it is not accurate; it was not accurate as to my hitting Baker when he stood up. [The witness explained position of Poole and Baker on the diagram.] Poole was back in the recess near the washstand; Baker was at the end, leaning with left arm on the counter, and his back to it, and his pistol in his right hand, down by his side; Poole was in the recess.

Mr. Burns—Did Baker advance on Poole, or did Poole advance on Baker?

Witness—Poole advanced—(correcting himself) Baker advanced on Poole.

To Mr. Wing—They fell pretty close to the south side of the room, not against the wall; I was not clinched with them at all.

To the Judge—I was not down at all; I went to raise them; I was at the door; as they were down on the floor I advanced from the door; Poole was on the floor and Baker was on top of him; I hit him (Baker) round the face somewhere and knocked him over; he went right over to the wall; after that I went to raise Poole, and was struck on the head; I heard a report of a pistol between those two before I struck Baker.

To Mr. Hoffman—I heard a pistol fired when Poole and Baker went down on the floor; I think it was Baker's pistol from the way it sounded; I saw him with the pistol in his hand; I did not see him point the pistol at Poole; I could not see them with the smoke of Turner's pistol; Poole's side face was right towards me.

To Mr. Wing—When I hit Baker I knocked him towards the south wall; I advanced to them right from the bar.

Mr. Burns—Might not the ball that wounded your head have been the ball that struck Poole?

The witness exhibited the manner in which he was attempting to raise Poole, and answered the Juror's question negatively.

To the Court—That ball could not have struck him.

To Mr. Whiting—My face was over Mr. Poole's face.

To the Court—This ball that wounded me would strike the south wall, if it passed over my head.

Mr. Clark suggested that the surgeon who examined his head was the best judge of the direction of the bullet.

Mr. Whiting insisted that only the witness himself could show the position in which he stood when he was struck by the ball.

Witness—My head was this way—(Witness put himself into a stooping posture, with his head about four feet from the floor of the witness stand.

Mr. Burns, one of the Jurors, as we have already mentioned, called the witness to show on the floor, before the Jurors, how he stooped when he was struck.

The witness came forward and showed the position in which he stood when he received the shot; he was now nearly erect; "I was raising up Poole," he said, "when I was shot in the head."

Mr. Burns—Then, if you had raised Poole up that high, he could have walked away.

Witness—No, Sir, he was lying on the floor.

To another Juror—I did not know what had happened to Poole.

To Mr. Burns—He (Poole) had come up with me when I was lifting him; (witness went through another bit of pantomime, in which he represented Poole as having been raised almost upright;) I had knocked Baker over.

To Mr. Clark—I have been with Poole in a fight; not where I helped; I saw him fight the morning he licked Mr. Morrissey; I did not kick any myself that time; I had not my hands in Baker's eyes or mouth on that occasion; I don't know that Poole had; I did not see Baker's face or eyes when he was going out; I hit Baker somewhere about the face—about his eye, I should judge; I had a fair hit at him; I can't tell whether I hit him more than once; I did not see Shay hit him; did not see where Poole's hands were when they (Baker and Poole) came together; I don't know that he had his hand in Baker's mouth; I have seen Poole fight once besides that occasion when he and Morrissey were fighting; I saw him fight in Barrow-street.

Q.—Where else?

Mr. Hoffman objected.

The Court thought the defence had a right to show that he was a quarrelsome man. It understood these to be professional fights.

Mr. Brady did not think the engagement with Morrissey was very professional, since it was a fight of 500 men against two.

Mr. Clark proposed to show that he was a professed gouger.

The Court was of opinion that any further evidence of the character sought to be elicited was unnecessary.

Witness—(To Mr. Clark)—I was ill and confined for some time with this wound; Dr. James R. Wood, of East Broadway attended me; Dr. Woodruff, his partner, did also; I saw Poole's overcoat in the house one day; I did not show these holes in it to a lady and say that was where Poole was shot; I saw it after that night; never saw the holes before that night; I saw it afterwards with the holes in it.

To Mr. Whiting—Poole and Baker had a fight before that; I don't know that of my own knowledge.

The witness withdrew.

EVIDENCE OF FRANCIS MERRILL, A COACH DRIVER, AS TO A SECONDARY FACT.

Francis Merrill was called by Mr. Whiting. He said I am a coach driver; I don't know Baker; I remember on the night of the 24th, or morning of the 25th February, driving some persons from Pete Barlow's door; I think there were six or seven; am not certain; don't know how many entered the carriage;

[illegible]

who will be put on the stand, and (warmly) the gentleman knows it.

Mr. Clark—Do I understand you to say that in earnest.

Mr. Hall—Most certainly.

Mr. Clark—Then I am very sorry to contradict you. Mr. Bartholf himself told me that five hundred subpœnas had been issued yesterday, and, up to that time, not one had been issued by the defence. The room has been packed by the friends of Poole.

Mr. Bartholf—You told me that the District Attorney had issued these subpœnas.

Mr. Clark—I told you I issued none of them.

Mr. Hall—I did not do any such thing.

Mr. Bartholf—I did not say there were five hundred subpœnas issued; I said there were three hundred in the room; I saw men with handfuls of them in public houses.

Mr. Clark—Well, three hundred. There were three hundred issued, and three hundred are in the room. My mistake was not so great, after all.

Mr. Brady—I don't know how many witnesses, nor how many persons subpœnaed are here, but I think there ought to be enough officers. I have the highest respect for the officers of this Court, but I think there ought to be as many here as will prevent such an indecent exhibition as we have had within the last few minutes.

The Judge explained that provision had been made for extra officers and extra policemen, and it was strange if they could not enforce order. If more were wanted, application, of course, would be made at once to the Mayor for a sufficient police force to restrain every such manifestation.

Mr. Hoffman (the Attorney General) had no doubt that the strictest order would be maintained by the people in attendance, if the counsel kept themselves within the proper bounds, and avoided anything likely to originate such displays.

Order being now restored on all sides, the Judge gave the Jury the customary advice against talking about the case while out of Court, and then the Court adjourned until 11 A. M. on Saturday.

Board of County Canvassers.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the President in the Chair. Fifteen Supervisors were present, and a large lobby in attendance.

Supervisor VARIAN, of the Twenty-first Ward, read the returns of his Ward. In the Second District, SELDEN, for Court of Appeals, received 312 votes upon the Supervisor's return, while no votes were given him upon the return filed in the County Clerk's Office.

The returns of this District in the hands of the County Clerk showed an entire omission of the candidates for Justices of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court. The same was directed to be sent back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor CHRISTIE, of the Sixteenth Ward, submitted a correction in the vote for Coroners in the Seventh District of his Ward, previously referred to the Inspectors. The mistake was shown to have been a clerical error in carrying out the proper figures. The amendment was made by the Supervisor and approved by the Board.

Freight Car on Fire.

Thursday night about 12 o'clock, one of the freight cars on the Boston and Berkshire Road, loaded with satinets and cotton cloths, was discovered to be on fire, while standing on the track at Hudson. Damage to the amount of two or three thousand dollars was estimated to have been done. The various fire companies were soon on the ground, which prevented its extension.

Fell.

An Irishman, name unknown, yesterday morning while suffering still from his Thanksgiving indulgence, fell down the cellar of the store, No. 317 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel. He was severely but probably not fatally injured. He was removed by the Police to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where he was medically treated.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

The great ejectment case of *Brown* vs. *Schoonmaker*, was decided yesterday by Judges NELSON and BETTS in this Court, in favor of the defendants, thus quieting the title to extensive parts of this City in and about Fifth-avenue.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 3, to examine applicants for admission to the Bar. Will then adjourn to the 10th December, then to the 17th, then to the 19th, when arguments will be heard in the matter of the new Reservoir, and in the matter of the *Joseph Walker*.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 23.

Before His Honor Judge Nelson.

George W. Emery vs. *Richard H. Pease*.—The bill in this cause was filed, to restrain the defendant from manufacturing an Endless Chain Horse-Power, claimed to be an infringement upon Letters Patent granted to Horace L. Emery, Feb. 24, 1852, and assigned to the plaintiff. The parties both reside in Albany, and are engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements. The plaintiff by virtue of his patent claims the exclusive right to make and vend Horse-Powers so constructed that different degrees of velocity and power may be produced in the same machine, by changes of the gearing, and it was claimed that Horace L. Emery was the first inventor of this device, and that the "Excelsior Horse-Power," of which the defendant is the proprietor and manufacturer, embraced the main features of novelty which gave value to [illegible]

[illegible]

On Saturday night, 24th ult., eleven negroes, belonging to various persons in Richmond, Va., ran off from their owners, but five of the number, belonging to Mrs. SUSAN L. HATCHER, voluntarily returned. The Richmond papers glorify this event, and the *National American* calls for a law making negro-stealing punishable by death.

Some paper tells of a steam bread-bakery, the work done by a small steam-engine, little enough to go into a coat-pocket, and yet large enough to bake eight or ten barrels of crackers daily.

A portion of the property of the Executive Mansion at Milledgeville, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and quoted at $6 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs., with a limited inquiry.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow sold at 27c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is in improved demand and is ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, with sales since our last of 2,500 bags at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. The total stock of Rio is about 52,000 bags, but is mainly held by speculators, in anticipation of a still better market. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—The steamer's absence has operated as a check upon business, but prices have not varied. The sales of the day have been confined to small lots at about quoted rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Middling Fair	10	10	10⅛	10¼
Fair	10⅜	10½	11	11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more sought after, chiefly by parties having contracts to fill,—the regular home and the export demand being but moderate. Holders are less eager to realize, and prices are partially 12½c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. higher than on Wednesday. The receipts are fair, but the cold weather promises to put a stop to Canal navigation, and this circumstance increases the confidence of receivers. The sales since our last include about 19,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 37½	@$9 43¾
Straight State	9 43¾	@ 9 50
Favorite and Extra State	9 50	@ 9 62½
Mixed Western	9 37	@ 9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 50	@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½	@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 50	@ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75	@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 75	@10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00	@11 50

Canadian is in fair request, and is steady—with sales of 800 superfine to best Extra, at $9 50@$10 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for, at old figures; the sales since our last have amounted to about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 62½@$11 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 31¼@$4 87½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair request at $3 75@$3 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier and easier, with less inquiry, especially for shipment. The sales since our last comprise about 23,000 bushels, including Western Red, at $2 05@$2 15; Southern do., at $2 10@$2 16; and Amber-colored do., at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and lower, with sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 35 ⅌ bushel. No change in Barley. Oats are in better supply, and can now be had at 58c.@60c. for Western, and 55c.@57c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Corn is abundant and depressed; the sales since our last do not exceed 27,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at $1 05@$1 06 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Some 600 bales River were taken at 78c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Quiet and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—The receipts and supply are equally limited, while the demand is pretty fair for the season, and prices are quite firm.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy, at former languid prices. Other kinds unaltered.

LATHS—Salable and firm.

LEAD—Is rather scarce, and still held above the views of buyers. No important sales.

LEATHER—Market quiet, but steady, with but a light supply thereon.

LIME—Dull and nominal. Little here.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, but the stock and sales are very small, and prices are without variation.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new to note in Resin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is pretty firm, at 46c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is still inactive and languid, at 87½c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is rare and needed at very full rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request, and is heavy in price, with sales reported, since our last, of only about 620 bbls., at $21 75@$22 50 for Mess, most holders claiming the latter rate; $20 for Prime; and $21 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth 8¾c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb. Green Hams sell, from the block, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are very scarce, and wanted. Lard is unchanged, 700 bbls. and tcs. having been taken, mostly at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 450 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked [illegible]

[illegible]

ments. For London—the asking rates were 4s.@4s. 6d. for Flour, ⅌ bbl., and 11d.@12d., for Grain, ⅌ bush. The shipments were light. For other ports, we hear of but small engagements at essentially unaltered figures.

Chicago Produce Trade—Nov. 28.

So far as operations in Flour and Grain are concerned, the past week has been a dull one when compared with some of the previous weeks. This has been owing to, and is the natural consequence of the approching close of the season, the light receipts of grain, and the fact that marine insurances are no longer made. Cargoes of wheat are still shipped in propellers, and sail vessels took grain to Buffalo yesterday, but it is a risky business, which few are willing to venture.

In the Provision market, however, a degree of activity prevails, which fully makes up for the languid movements in Grain. Both Beef and Pork packing are now in full blast. Thus far, the amount of Beef packed and exported is 42,126 bbls., 2,910 tierces, and 340 tons. The exports of Pork have just commenced. Some of the papers publish an exaggerated account of the number of hogs that have been killed. About 34,000 is the proper number. The price paid has ranged from $6 25@$6 75 ⅌ cwt., dead weight; $6 45 is probably the ruling rate.

The following table exhibits the total amount of Flour and Grain received by Railroad and Canal, at and exported by Railroad and Lake from this city since the 1st of January last, as near as we are able to ascertain it:

RECEIVED.

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTED.

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Beef, bbls.
167,285	6,862,023	7,252,687	2,380,295	42,126

Besides, 2,910 tierces and 340 tons of Beef, and 1,525 bbls. of Pork.

Louisville Hog Market—Nov. 28.

There was no change in prices yesterday, with a fair inquiry for hogs, which may be quoted at $6 50 net, the ruling rate. We hear of the sale of a small lot from the hooks at $6 30, and a sale of about 800 hogs at $6 60 net. The purchases of ATKINSON & Co., in Shelby and Henry counties, alluded to in the *Courier* a few days since, were about the fastest operations we ever heard of. They bought some 15,000 Hogs in twelve hours, the transaction amounting, in round numbers, to $185,000. The entire product of these Hogs had been sold in advance to parties in New-York.

Messrs. HULL, HUNT & Co., at their pork-house, slaughtered 2,800 hogs, with 1,500 left in pen. At A. S. WHITE & Co.'s 950 hogs were killed yesterday, and OWSLEY & Co. killed 679. JARVIS & Co. commenced work last evening and killed a few hundred hogs. HUFFMAN & Co. killed 205. ATKINSON & Co. expect to commence operations to-day, having received 800 last night. We heard of a sale yesterday of 1,000 barrels new mess pork on private terms.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 28.

[illegible]

[illegible] DAILY TIMES [illegible]

[illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The News from Europe.

[illegible] last evening with [illegible] later European news, which, in a political [illegible], is by no means important. [illegible] published in the [illegible] that the Turks [illegible] decisive victory over the [illegible] in Asia. It seems that on the [illegible] of November, OMAR PACHA, at the head of [illegible] men, succeeded in fording the river Ingour, the passage of which was disputed for five hours by the Russians. The latter lost [illegible] four hundred men killed and forty taken prisoners. Latest advices from [illegible] state that the Russians contemplate [illegible] the siege of Kars, and had actually [illegible].

From the Crimea there is scarcely any news [illegible]. A belief prevailed among the Allies that a battle was impending, but to all appearance it rested on no reliable authority. According to letters from Sebastopol the interchange of cannonading between the forts on the North and South sides was being redoubled in intensity, and was approaching a close re[illegible] feu d'enfer, which GORTSCHAKOFF [illegible] so feelingly de[illegible].

The vacancy in the British Cabinet, made [illegible] by the death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH has not yet been filled up. LORD PALMERSTON seems unable to find a suitable occupant for the office. The expulsion of French refugees from Jersey has created some excitement. [illegible] political meeting held in London, the [illegible] of the British Government in the [illegible] was condemned in the strongest terms. A report was current in London that Parliament would shortly be dissolved.

[illegible] will continue to drift about [illegible], but few people seem to think [illegible] worth discussing.

The Paris Industrial Exhibition was closed on the 15th of November by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who made a speech on the occasion, which was received with great enthusiasm. On the 15th of November, the Belgian Chambers were opened by the King in person. He, also, made a speech, which was even more uninteresting than the generality of Kingly orations. No allusion was made in it to the war.

From Spain we learn that the disturbances at Saragossa are at an end.

The market news by this arrival reports a continued advance in Grain at Liverpool, while Cotton, after having gone up an eighth of a penny early in the week, closed dull at previous prices. The financial accounts are less satisfactory. A further advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England was apprehended. The demand for Money was active in London and Liverpool, and the Public Funds are quoted [illegible] per cent. lower. The wants of the Government for the prosecution of the War in 1856 [illegible] exciting attention.

The Swedish Alliance.

The news from Sweden brought by the last arrivals proves, anew, that European diplomacy is the most active, just when little or nothing of its doings is permitted to reach publicity. Whilst the attention of the world has been fixed upon the attempts of the Western Powers to draw [illegible] into an alliance against Russia, and the [illegible] of the Government at Madrid been [illegible] as already a fait accompli, silently [illegible] the way has been prepared for [illegible] alliance, which will prove of decisive importance in the further course of the Eastern Question. This has been done by the Convention agreed upon between the Western Powers and Sweden. The details of this agreement are not yet known, but will doubtless before long be made public; in the meantime we may judge of its character by what we already know of it.

The Government and people of Sweden have maintained a somewhat dubious position from the beginning of the war, towards Russia. The reason of this may be found in the geographical situation of that State, which lies between the nations at present engaged in war, and has, particularly on the East, a very weak position. Sweden may be attacked not only by a Russian fleet from Cronstadt, but also by a Russian land army from Finland. The whole country might be taken possession of by Russia in a very short time, by means of a happily [illegible] and energetically carried out combination of both. It was accordingly very natural that the population of Sweden, at the beginning of the war, would not hear of siding with either party, and that the unanimous wish of the country was for a position of neutrality. The Government met this desire by entering, immediately after the declaration of war against Russia by Turkey, into an alliance with Denmark for the establishment and preservation of the neutrality of both States.

If report is to be believed, this state of public opinion has been lately changed, and that in the most decided manner. Not only was the fall of Sebastopol publicly observed in Sweden, in violation of the laws of neutrality, but the festivities were more numerous and of a more [illegible] character than in any other country, France and England excepted. Those which took place in Stockholm and other places were full of the [illegible] joy, and news is still received [illegible] similar demonstrations of national sympathy [illegible] an actual agitation throughout the country for the purpose of inducing the Government to accept the proffered alliance with the Western Powers, and to go to war with Russia. The Government has already yielded to this feeling in several respects. Among other things it has, in the Stockholm official journal, declared the so-called family treaty with Russia (which had reference to the family relations between the Russian and Swedish Courts) as no longer valid; and has sent, by a special convoy, to the Emperor of France, the order of the Seraphim, in return for which LOUIS NAPOLEON dispatched General CANROBERT with the grand cross of the *Legion d'honneur* to the King of Sweden, directing the messenger to bring to a definite conclusion the negotiations already commenced. How are we to explain this rapid and universal change of opinion?

Three things may give us some idea of the causes. The first is, that Russia took great pains to maintain the doctrine of her invincibility, particularly in the neighboring States, and was favored in this attempt both by friends and enemies. The former still maintain this doctrine at the present time; and the latter, blinded by fear, exaggerated her strength. But the opinion of both is now undoubtedly proved to be an error, and it is accordingly inevitable that the effect of its removal should be most rapid and powerful, exactly in the places where its weight was most heavily felt. The Swedish people rejoice because the Russian nightmare has been removed from their breast, even should they receive no other advantage from it than this consciousness.

A second reason is, that the expeditions of the Western Powers to the Baltic have until now been little calculated to produce any real result. If Sweden had allied herself with the Western Powers, the heavy burden of the northern war would have rested almost exclusively upon her. Her own interest demanded, therefore, that she should maintain a strict neutrality, and to allow herself to be drawn into a hostile position toward Russia only when the Western Allies had involved themselves too deeply in the war to be able to conclude it with a rotten peace. It was necessary that something should take place which should be an unequivocal sign of the humiliation of Russia, before the existing enmity of the Swedish nation was again excited and brought to an open expression. The fall of Sebastopol and the progress of the conquest of the Crimea brought this—and so the Swedish population feels freer in sympathizing with the Western Powers.

The third reason is one of hope. In the former wars of Sweden with Russia, the former not only failed to gain the mastery in the Baltic, but was forced to give up Finland, which was a large proportion of her territory. Since that time Russia has *de facto* ruled the destiny of the Scandinavian North, and since, in 1852, she succeeded in securing to herself the right of succession in Denmark, in case the rightful heir, the Elector of Hesse, who has to choose between both of these countries, should decline the throne of Denmark, she is certain of ruling likewise *de jure*. Such an occurrence would threaten not only the Baltic and North Sea States with the supremacy of Russia, but would shake the whole of the European systems of government. The Western Powers, who formerly gave their approbation to this eventuality, now perceive the danger of it, and dare not leave anything untried to avoid the possibility of its arrival. They have, indeed, made the fairest offers to the King of Sweden and Norway, CHARLES JOHN, and no less a plan is under consideration then the union of the three Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with Finland to be taken from Russia, into a Scandinavian Union, under the sceptre of the house of BERNADOTTE. Whoever perceives how greatly the erection of such a State is for the interest of the Western Powers and Sweden, and how naturally it falls into the national development of the European States, will not doubt the probability of the project, and the firm will of those concerned in carrying it out. The question of the Sound Dues, which is only a necessity for Denmark so long as she exists as a separate State, will be very easily arranged and got rid of in this way. The coming Winter will give diplomacy time to settle these new combinations, and we may hope that our statesmen in Washington will not fail in knowing how to turn them to their own advantage. Meanwhile it is to be expected that the next Spring will show us Sweden, and perhaps many another of the smaller European States, siding with the Western Powers against Russia.

The News by the George Law.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law* arrived at Quarantine on the evening of the 29th ult., but, owing to having accidentally run ashore, she was detained all night, and did not reach the City until yesterday afternoon. She has brought nearly two millions of specie on freight from California, and later advices from Central and South America.

Among the items of news from the Isthmus is the gratifying intelligence that the Executive Power of New-Granada had issued a resolution declaring, with the unanimous voice of his Cabinet, that the act passed by the Panama Assembly on the 27th of August last, imposing a tonnage tax upon vessels from foreign countries, was unjust, and should not be carried out at the ports of Aspinwall and Panama. An accident had occurred on the Panama Railroad. The bridge over the Caimosito gave way on the 19th of November, and an engine which, fortunately, was not attached to the train, was precipitated into the river. No lives were lost. It was reported in Panama that the Nicaragua steamers would sail for that port next trip, in consequence of the difficulties at present existing in Nicaragua.

There is but little news from the South Pacific. Business in Valparaiso had been extremely dull during the fortnight ending the 15th of October, and several failures are reported. From Peru we learn that the law abolishing religious liberty had finally passed the Legislature. There was a rumor of a revolutionary movement in Arequipa and other Southern towns in favor of Gen. VIVANCO; but it required confirmation. Bolivia was tranquil.

[illegible]

Though we Yankees are accused, by superficial and flippant Europeans, of being a nation of long-faced worshippers of the almighty dollar, possessed of neither a capacity for art, nor an appreciation of humor, yet we now and then contrive to get off a joke;—that portentous piece of persiflage, on the part of the mate of the bark *Maury*, which had the effect of bringing a fleet of British men-of-war across the Atlantic, will convince Lord PALMERSTON and the London *Times*, if nobody else, that an American joke is not an impossibility.

The next most stupendous piece of waggery that we have heard of is the establishment of a comic paper to aid in the election of GEORGE LAW to the Presidency. This novel enterprise has been before alluded to in our columns, and the name of the new Law paper was mentioned as *The Porcupine*; but it seems that the idea of that fretful animal, with his back full of quills, did not convey a sufficiently distinct embodiment of George-Lawism, so its name has been changed, as we learn, to that of *Young Sam*. We have been informed that the same gentleman who succeeded so admirably in defeating the nomination of the Little Giant of the West, by advocating his cause in the *Democratic Review*, is to be one of the editors or conductors of *Young Sam*. We hope that all parties concerned will have a pleasant time of it, and, if they should succeed in their purpose, and Mr. LAW should be pushed into the White House by the power of puns, and the force of comic cuts, it will certainly have the effect of retrieving the national character, as far as the appreciation of fun goes, and place us in the very front rank of the great jokers among nations.

Imagination fondly stoops to trace the consequences of electing a President by the force of jokes; hard-cider songs did much towards elevating one of our Presidents to his exalted position, and we all know what a very hard bargain we got by that practical joke. But a comic President would be something so entirely new that we are not sure but that the idea will "spread like wild-fire," to make use of a forcible image, particularly out West and down East, where all sorts of extravaganzas are indigenous. A comic President, would, of course, make a comic Cabinet essential to his administration of affairs, and an annual message, instead of being one of the dullest of human productions, would become one of the liveliest, and the whole nation would be on a broad grin the day of its delivery, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole people would join in a laughing chorus from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gates.

We have been glum enough since General PIERCE was elected, and never before did we have an Administration which was so generally dull; the change to a comic President would be as acceptable to the people as the return of the STUARTS and the Merry Monarch was in England after the serious reign of CROMWELL.

Upon the whole, we must congratulate Mr. LAW and his friends upon their brilliant idea of laughing him into office, and we can give no better evidence of our appreciation of the perfect propriety and fitness of the new engine to be employed in the Presidential contest, than to say that we shall regard their success as one of the greatest jokes that was ever perpetrated.

The Irish in America.

Mr. P. LYNCH, in a note which we gave to the public a few days since, took occasion to remonstrate with us for "turning into ridicule the efforts now being made by the Irish in America to rescue and redeem their beloved native land." We receive his admonition with all possible meekness. But we respectfully submit that it has not been at all necessary for us to undertake the task for which he reproves us. Those of the Irish in America who devote their energies to the "efforts" in question, make them quite as ridiculous as the case will admit; we have not felt called upon, therefore, to improve their work.

Mr. LYNCH used to be conspicuous among his countrymen, for the good judgment and common sense which he brought to the consideration of questions upon which they were in the habit of becoming unduly excited. We have often had the pleasure of publishing articles from his pen, well calculated to cool their irrational fervor, and lead them to remember that America, and not Ireland, was their home. We count confidently, therefore, upon his perceiving the absurdity and wrong of the movements made in *this* country, whatever may be their scope, for an invasion and revolution of Ireland. The *People* of Ireland have a perfect right to rebel against the Government which they think oppresses them, and to overthrow it if they are able. But the Irish in *America* are not the people of Ireland. They have no right to a voice in its Government, nor are they sufferers from its oppression. If they desired to reform it, they should have staid there. As subjects of the British rule in Ireland, they would have had a right to rebel against it;—but, as American citizens, they have simply nothing at all to do with it. If a revolution should be started in Ireland, they would have a right to sympathise with it, and, divesting themselves of their American citizenship, to go there and take part in it;—but if they did so, they would forfeit all claims to American protection and would subject themselves to all the hazards of the enterprise.

But the Irish who come to live in America, who become citizens of the United States, and thus clothed with the power of self-government which all American citizens possess, are bound to discharge all the duties and conform to all the obligations of American citizenship; and as they have renounced allegiance to every other government, they have no more right to interfere with any other than have the native citizens of the United States. Every citizen has the right of expatriation; but while the Irish remain in America, they have no right to set on foot hostile operations against any Government with which we are at peace. Their duty is to become *Americans*,—to study the institutions of the country,—to fit themselves for the discharge of the duties which American citizenship imposes. If they had done this more generally, if they had acted more uniformly as Americans and not as Irishmen, if they had been less clannish, less anxious to perpetuate here their foreign habits and feelings, and more ready to adapt their conduct to their new relations, they would have given no occasion for the political movements which are now so rife and so strong against them.

We submit to Mr. LYNCH that he would do his countrymen in America a much better service, by urging them to become more thorough *Americans*, in spirit and in conduct, than by feeding their resentments against the Government from whose authority they have escaped, and perpetuating the passions which made them so wretched and so helpless at home.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty between England and Spain.

The Recall of the Nicaragua Minister.

PROSPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

The statement that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, is here without any evidence of his election, is untrue. Although Governor MATTESON refused the usual certificate of election, he has a certificate signed by the officers of both branches of the Legislature and the President of the Joint Convention, certified with the State Seal, by the Secretary of State. Probably no opposition to his taking his seat will be attempted. If it is, it cannot avail, because every point suggested against him is already overruled by Senatorial precedent.

A decided impression prevails in diplomatic circles that a serious difficulty is impending between England and Spain, less on account of BOYLAN's case than because of Spain's failure to keep her treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is believed that the real purpose of the British West Indies squadron has reference to contingencies likely to arise on Spain's failure to give the security demanded for the future performance of her obligations.

The interesting question arises, What side will LOUIS NAPOLEON take if difficulties occur? Shrewd men think quite likely that he would ally himself to Spain against his present ally.

The recall of Mr. MARCOLETA by the Government of Nicaragua, and the execution of CORRAL by President WALKER, excite considerable feeling here in official circles. The trial of CORRAL by Court-Martial for treason is deemed a novel and extraordinary proceeding. It is questionable whether Minister WHEELER's recognition of WALKER's Government will be sustained by the President.

The President says that the Message will not be printed until after it is delivered, and that he has told nobody to the contrary.

Private advices in regard to health of Judge DOUGLAS excite the gloomiest apprehensions among his friends here.

The excitement relative to the organization continues. Nothing is settled definitively yet. Col. WHITNEY is hopeful of election, as the Compromise candidate, but probably no such "officer" will be necessary.

The Anti-Nebraska force grows stronger hourly, and the probability now is that the organization will be effected on Monday. It is not yet determined positively whether they will make any formal caucus nominations, but probably they will not.

CAMPBELL, of Ohio, continues to be a candidate for the Speakership, and will poll a strong vote. His election would be a severe rebuke to Nebraskaism, and would rejoice a host of friends.

BANKS grows stronger, and is now very prominent.

Northwestern members are earnest for caucus nominations on the Anti-Nebraska platform. This is still opposed, because of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats who don't wish to follow a caucus lead. The best feeling prevails, however, and the differences of opinion are all kind and easily reconciled.

The Know-Nothings design to hold a formal caucus on Saturday night. There is evidently a strong disposition among the Silver-Gray Know-Nothings and the Whigs to make some fusion with the Democrats, which will be easily defeated if watched.

The Democrats concluded last night not to nominate until the arrival of Col. ORR, who came to-day. To-night they are undecided whether they shall make caucus nominations.

ORR, RICHARDSON, or COBB, will be run, with the best chances for the latter.

On the whole, Anti-Nebraska is quite confident of triumph. S.

Dismissal of the Nicaragua Minister—The Steam-frigate Minnesota—Illness of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. MARCOLETA, the Nicaragua Minister, has been dismissed by his own Government. The question of the payment of the three millions dollars of drafts drawn by SANTA ANA will, according to present prospects, be referred to the Senate.

If the tide serves, the steam frigate *Minnesota* will be launched to-morrow at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, says he was in the sick chamber of Judge DOUGLAS, at Terre Haute, on Tuesday last, and found him convalescent. The Judge expressed the opinion that he would be able to be in Washington about the 1st of January.

Revolution in Buenos Ayres.

PROVINCETOWN, Friday, Nov. 30.

The bark *Lucia Maria* arrived here to-day from Buenos Ayres, with dates to Sept. 28. She is bound for Salem.

The barks *Gipsey* from New-York, arrived at Buenos Ayres Sept 2, and the *Hannibal*, from the same place, Sept. 16.

The Captain of the *Lucia Maria*, reports that a revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres on the 26th of August, against Gen. FLORES, the legal President, and his Ministers, which resulted in their resignation. The President of the Senate became President of the Republic, in conformity with the Constitution, until a new election was held, which would take place in March next.

The Brazilian troops stationed in Buenos Ayres for the protection of the legal government, were quiet spectators of the passing scenes, and remained perfectly neutral on the occasion.

Business was completely paralyzed, for some fourteen days. When the *Lucia Maria* left, tranquillity had been restored.

Troubles in Kansas between the Free States and Pro-Slavery Settlers—The Military called out.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 30.

We have accounts from Independence to-day, stating that the armed Free-States men had attempted to drive Mr. COLEMAN, a Pro-Slavery settler, from his claim, near Hickory Point. Mr. COLEMAN killed one of his assailants, when a mob gathered together, drove him and other settlers off, and then burned down their houses. The ringleader in this was arrested by Marshal JONES and taken to Lecompton.

Governor SHANNON has called out the Militia. Many citizens from Independence, Weston and St. Joseph have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence [illegible] ber of houses have been burnt in Douglas County and several families driven to Missouri for refuge. The law and order people of the territory are rallying in large numbers to [illegible] in the execution of the law. [illegible] houses were burned at Hickory Point, and several of the citizens were missing.

The Weather and the Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 30.

The weather is cold and clear. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning stood at 20° above zero. Yesterday, a large number of boats were lying still between Herkimer and St. Johnsville. They were so close as nearly to touch each other for the whole distance.

ALBANY, Friday Evening, Nov. 30.

The Canal may be considered as closed. An attempt was made yesterday by an upward-bound boat to break through; but after forcing its way through ice for seven miles from Schenectady the boat returned. Between Schenectady and Utica it is estimated there are about 600 boats bound down, and all fast in the ice.

UTICA, Friday evening, Nov. 30.

Nearly a thousand boats, bound Eastward, are between here and Little Falls, and the condition of the Canal is such that the chances of their getting through are doubtful. Most of the boats arriving from the West are from Oswego.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 30.

The weather this morning is moderately cool, and the wind West.

The Grocers' Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

An injunction was put on the Grocers' Bank at 9 o'clock this morning.

The other Banks refuse to take their bills. It is said there is an over-issue of bills by the Cashier, PLINY E. KINGMAN. The injunction is laid until Dec. 4.

An over-issue of bills by the Grocers' Bank, to the amount of $100,000, has been discovered by the Bank Commissioners, who continued hard at work in their investigation. There is some panic about the matter, but the general impression seems to be that the Bank will pay all its liabilities and wind up.

Fire at East Haddam, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, Nov. 30.

A fire broke out at East Haddam at 3 o'clock this morning, occasioned by the bursting of a camphene lamp. The large brick block occupied by JULIUS B. ACKERLY as a dry goods and grocery store, and a dwelling-house adjoining, were totally destroyed. The East Haddam Hotel was on fire several times. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. Insurance not ascertained. D. B. WARNER was the principal owner of the property.

Heavy Robbery at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

During Wednesday night, or yesterday, the store of CHARLES M. PAINE, optician and jeweler, was robbed of property to the value of $6,000.

Thanksgiving in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving was generally observed here. There was service in all the churches, and business was entirely suspended.

Academy of Music.

There will be an extra performance to-night at the reduced prices, for the purpose of enabling those who have not already seen the "Prophet" to do so for the last time.

The attendance last night was much better than it has been for some time, showing that the correct policy of the establishment is to keep the prices down.

Concert.

The "Arions," a German Musical Society give a grand performance to-night, at Niblo's Saloon, under the direction of Mr. BERGMANN.

The [illegible] Tragedy—Proceedings Yesterday—The Wreck Partly Raised.

At an early hour yesterday the two sloops engaged for the purpose of raising the sunken schooner, the [illegible], took their stations, one on either side of the vessel. The day was remarkably propitious for the work in hand. Scarcely a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, and the air considering the season was mild and balmy. The largest sloop, the *Caroline*, from Hurlgate, is under the direction of Capt. [illegible] of Hallett's Cove; the other, the *Hornet*, commanded by Capt. [illegible], is from Green Point. After working for some hours, the parties employed succeeded in passing a powerful chain under the stern of the [illegible]. Another chain had to be passed under her forward end, but it was first necessary to remove her own chain and anchor. This was a work of some difficulty, and at nightfall the second chain had not been passed.

This morning, as soon after daylight as possible, operations were to be resumed. It will take two, if not three tides, to raise her and haul her ashore. We do not believe that her cabin will be free of water, and in a fit state to be entered before Sunday.

Captain ARNOLD and his friends proceeded yesterday to the wreck and dragged around her for some hours. They found nothing, however, to reward them for their labor. All the evidences of the murderer's guilt undoubtedly are contained within the cabin of the vessel. No doubt exists in the minds of any person on City Island, or at White Plains, that the bodies of the captain, mate and boy will be discovered in the cabin, when the schooner is raised.

The beauty of the weather yesterday, attracted large numbers of people to the spot. Several ladies were rowed off to the wreck, and the usually lonely shore exhibited quite a lively appearance. The articles gathered from the wreck were viewed with much interest. In an indentation on the head of the hatchet found in the yawl in which the negro rowed ashore, minute particles of bone were found. The suggestion that the unfortunate men were murdered by this instrument, thus becomes almost a matter of certainty.

The negro, whose frightful crime has created so much excitement, recently married a respectable yellow girl belonging to New-Rochelle.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY lectures this evening at the Metropolitan Theatre, on *Charity and Humor*, for the benefit of the St. George's Society.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NO POISON!
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.
Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. CHILTON, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURE: R. P. Walker, No. 36 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Walchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 126 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

OAK HALL, SALESROOM Nos. 84 & 86 FULTON-st., is daily crowded with customers for fine Winter Clothing. Our variety of Overcoats, Wrappers, Business and Dress Coats cannot be surpassed. Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, a great variety.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

[illegible]

[illegible] SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN, [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! [illegible] HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—[illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

"WHEN WILL THE LANDSCAPE TIRE THE VIEW?" So asks the poet Dyer. [illegible] CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery. [illegible]

TEAS, SUGAR, WINES, &c.—DAVID HOFF respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible] DAVID HOFF, [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES [illegible] CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—[illegible] Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. 25 cents per bottle.

FALL STYLE FOR '55 NOW READY AT THE New Hat Co's, No. 128 and 130 Nassau-st. [illegible]

GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Holiday Hat on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Genuine Cod-Liver Oil [illegible] HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., [illegible] No. 165 Broadway.

☞ Pure Iodide of Potash—[illegible] TURNBULL, Liverpool, and Dr. [illegible] STRINGER & TOWNSEND. [illegible] A. CUSHMAN & CO., Operative Chemists, No. 89 Broadway.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion [illegible] BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. [illegible]

☞ Hearing for the Deaf.—[illegible] RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ [illegible]

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—[illegible] WM. M. THACKERAY [illegible]

☞ Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

☞ Prof. Robert Hare's Great Lecture on Spiritualism [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETRY OF HUMOR AND THE HUMOR OF POETRY!

No book, for years, has created such a sensation in the

LAUGHING WORLD

as the

WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.

Throughout the humorous pages are interspersed some [illegible] of original "poetry" [illegible].

The Widow in speaking of her late relict, Deacon Hezekiah Bedott, says:

He never jawed in all his life,
He never was onkind—
And (tho' I say it, that was his wife,)
Such men you seldom find.

I never changed my single lot,
I thought 'twould be a sin,
For I thought so much o' Deacon Bedott,
I never got married agin.

* * * * * * *

And since it was my lot to be
The wife of such a man,
I tell the men that's after me,
To ketch me if they can.

* * * * * * *

Whisky and rum he tasted not,
He thought it was a sin;
The inconsolable Widow o' Deacon Bedott,
I never got married agin."

Shortly after the inconsolable widow falls in love with the preaching of Elder Sniffles. The Elder is "laid up" with a cold, and receives the following epistle:

O, Reverend Sir, I do declare,
It drives me a'most to frenzy,
To think o' you, a lyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.

A body'd a thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without such trouble as this 'ere
To come a follerin' arter.

But sickness and affliction is trials sent
By the will o' a wise Creation,
And always ought to be underwent
With fortytude and resignation.

Then mourn not for yer pardner's death,
But to submit endevver,
For 'sposen she hadent a' died so soon,
She couldent a lived forever.

Oh, I could to yer bedside fly,
And wipe your weepin' eyes,
And try my best to cure you up,
If 'twouldent create surprise!

* * * * *

Both sick and well, you may depend,
Youle never be forgot
By your faithful and affectionate friend,
PRISCILLA POOLE BEDOTT.

The tender sentiment of this poem reached the Elder's heart, as acknowledged in a feeling response. Shortly after, the Widow retires to a grove, in the rear of Elder Sniffles' house, sits down on a log, and sings as follows:

Ere love had teached my tears to flow
I was uncommon cheerful,
But now such misery I dew know,
I'm always sad and fearful;
What peaceful hours I once enjoyed,
All! on a Summer day!
But O, my comforts war destroyed,
When Shadrack crossed my way!
I heard him preach—I heard him pray—
I heard him sweetly sing—
Dear Suz! how I did feel that day,
It was a dreadful thing!
Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continnered apart,
For tho' he's made my sperrit live,
He's surely bust my heart!

The Elder overhears the song, but does not yield until he hears the following:

Here sleeps Priscilly P. Bedott,
Late relic of Hezekier—
How melancholy was her lot—
How soon she did expire!
She didn't commit self suicide,
'Twas tribulation killed her.
O! what a pity she hadn't a died
Afore she saw the Elder!

After the Widow's marriage to Elder Shadrack Sniffles, she contributes the following to the "Scrabble Hill Luminary."

"Priscilla the fair, and Shadrack the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
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No more will they mourn their widdered situation,
And continner to sythe without mitigation;
But pardners for life, to be parted no more,
Their sorrers is ended, their troubles is o'er.
'O, Shadrack! my Shadrack!' Priscilla did speak,
While the rosy red blushes ornamented her cheek,
And the tears of affection bedewed her eye,
'O Shadrack! my Shadrack! I'm your'n till I die.
The heart that was scornful and cold as a stun,
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This is one of the most picturesque fancies of Indian tradition, and under the plastic shaping of the poet, is expanded into an episode of wild and striking beauty. The subsequent life of Hiawatha is diversified with an abundance of fabulous adventures, which Mr. Longfellow adorns with the brightest hues of his imagination. In point of diction, the poem is marked by an elaborate simplicity—the Indian names are curiously wrought into the exquisite finish of the verse—and though some passages are almost prosaic in their bareness of embellishment, the whole texture of the composition shows the dainty fastidiousness for which the author is remarkable.

* * * * * * *

It affords a noble illustration of his fine poetic instinct, the purity and sweetness of his imagination, and his artistic nicety and versatility of expression.

* * * * * * *

We think he has so far exhausted the subject that few subsequent writers will venture to tread in the same path. He has brought the resources of versatile fancy, keen sympathies with nature, a sweet and tender vein of sentiment, and a delicate quaintness of versification, to the accomplishment of a task which labored under peculiar inherent difficulties, and which few poets could have completed with such considerable success.

From the Boston Transcript.

The hero rises like another Prometheus, and his career is pictured with great power and skill. The heroine, with her beautiful name, Minnehaha, (Laughing Water) is a charming character, and her love-story is delicious as the odors of the forest, and the song of wild birds. The atmosphere of the whole poem is redolent of Nature unworn, and the bloom of a life unhackneyed and free [illegible]

[illegible]

"All the many sounds of nature
[illegible]
All the hearts of men were softened
By the pathos of his music."

From the Providence Transcript.

[illegible]

From the Boston Courier.

[illegible]

From the New-York Sunday Atlas.

[illegible]

From the New-Bed [illegible]

[illegible]

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LIST OF PLATES.

1. The Child Jesus in the Workshop [illegible] 2. The Annunciation to the blessed Virgin Mary. 3. The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. 4. John is his name. 5. The Nativity of Jesus Christ. 6. The Presentation of the Child Jesus in the Temple. 7. Adoration of the Magi. 8. The Massacre of the Innocents. 9. The Flight into Egypt. 10. The Child Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. 11. The Baptism of Christ. 12. The Marriage in Cana of Galilee. 13. The call of Matthew. 14. The [illegible] Anointing the feet of Jesus. 15. Jesus Sitting in the Ship, Teaching the Multitude. 16. Christ in the House of Mary and Martha. 17. The Parable of the Good Seed and of the Tares. 18. The Cure of the Sick. 19. The Parable of the Prodigal Son. 20. Who is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven? 21. Woe to the Pharisees. 22. The Parable of the Ten Virgins. 23. Jesus raiseth Lazarus. 24. Christ [illegible] 25. Jesus Washing the Disciples' feet. 26. [illegible] upon the Bosom of Jesus. 27. The [illegible] 28. The Arrest of Jesus. 29. Peter's Denial [illegible] 30. Herod and Pilate are made Friends. 31. [illegible] 32. Behold the Man! 33. Jesus [illegible] Bearing the Cross. 35. The Crucifixion. 36. [illegible] 37. The Resurrection. 38. Appearance of Jesus [illegible] 39. Charge of Jesus to Peter. 40. The Ascension.

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[illegible] SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1855. CONCERT OF THE ARION GLEE CLUB. [illegible] CARL BERGMANN [illegible] (Violoncello.) [illegible] To commence at 8 P. M.

[illegible] W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. [illegible] to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS [illegible] THE ITALIAN WIFE. [illegible] Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne [illegible] THE LADY OF THE LAKE. [illegible] Roderick Dhu.....C. Fisher [illegible] Miss E. Harding

[illegible] THEATRE.—A CARD.—Mr. [illegible] BENEFIT [illegible] EVENING NEXT, Dec. 4, [illegible] will be performed, for the first time [illegible] GREAT COMEDY OF THE DAY, [illegible] every city in the Union, WITH UNBOUNDED SUCCESS, [illegible] STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. [illegible] BRILLIANT COMEDIETTA.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROGRAMME OF A COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHARITY FUND OF THE P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK—To be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Dec. 4—LECTURE I—*Ancient and Modern Witchcraft*, by EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D., Professor in New-York Medical College.

Dec. 11—LECTURE II—*The Conquest of Spain by the Moors*, by Rev. CORNELIUS R. SWOPE, Rector of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore.

Dec. 18—LECTURE III—*The Gentleman*, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York.

Jan. 8—LECTURE IV—*Ethics*, by Rev. THOMAS W. COIT, D. D., LL. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy.

Jan. 15—LECTURE V—*Mohammed, His History and System, as Compared with Christianity*, by Right Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont.

Jan. 22—LECTURE VI—*Aids to Culture*, by Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut.

Jan. 29—LECTURE VII—*The Character of Charles Ist*, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore.

Feb. 5—LECTURE VIII—*The Body as a Residence*, by Lewis W. Mansfield, Esq., of Cohoes, N. Y., author of *Up-Country Letters, &c.*

Feb. 12—LECTURE IX—*Life in Boston Two Hundred Years Ago*, by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

Feb. 19—LECTURE X— * * * * *

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—Gentlemen, $2; Ladies, $1; Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be obtained of T. N. STANFORD, No. 637 Broadway; of DANA & CO., No. 381 Broadway; of the Members of the Brotherhood generally, and of the following Committee:

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THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or by calling on R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor Place, or on any of the following officers of the Association and members of the Ward Committees, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz:

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R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

SAM!—DON'T FORGET HIM.—Grand Supper by the Ninth Ward National American Club, at Niblo's, Dec. 7, 9 P. M., in commemoration of Sam's first victory in the Empire State.

PRICE OF TICKETS—Gentleman and Lady, $3; Gentleman, $2; extra Lady, $1. Can be had at the Hotels, or of the undersigned. JAMES A. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 128 Amos-st.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting of this Union, at No. 163 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is desired. THOMAS J. WALSH, President.
ROBERT D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

THOMAS PAINE.—Those who may desire to join in the preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of the birth-day of THOMAS PAINE, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting on SUNDAY next (Dec. 2) at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 2½ o'clock P. M. OLIVER WHITE.

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FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

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DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, Bergen Heights, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus. The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
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WHITE-ASH COAL—DISCHARGING.—Landing, a cargo from the celebrated Broad Mountain colliery, egg and stove sizes, which will be sold, direct from the boat, at [illegible] cents per ton below the yard price; also, for sale, Peach Orchard, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel, and Cannel coals at the lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West-sts.

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BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and wife, [illegible] can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 43 Cranberry-st., [illegible] Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—To let with full Board, at No. [illegible] opposite St. John's Park, two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED—And house to let.—The advertiser has a well furnished house on one of the most pleasant and retired streets in the City, the use of which, with the furniture, he would give to a small genteel family for the board of himself and two children. Address Box 1,388 City Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 32 and 34 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name) Times office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 130 Hicks-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS—At No. 22 East 13th-st., corner of University-place. Dinner at 1 o'clock. We can furnish rooms on three different stories at reasonable prices. 5th-av. stages pass the door.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

TO PARENTS.—A lady pleasantly situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family *two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy* the comforts of a home, with the advantages for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. *For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Daily Times, or address W., Astoria, L. I.*

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ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. The second floor of the modern built house No. 208 5th-st. Possession given Dec. 1.

NOTICE.—THE GLOBE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William sts., is prepared to furnish lodgings at 25 cents per night for single rooms with clean beds.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

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THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. E. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—NO. 49 SEVENTH-AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH-STREET. Winter session begins MONDAY, Dec. 3. Number of pupils in each class limited to 25. Parents who have not found the School they require for their lads are invited to call. Pupils come daily from *Morrisania and Jersey City. Circulars, references, &c.*, at the rooms.
WM. R. STOUGHTON,
REV. G. N. SLEIGHT, } Principals.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—*This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT* and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 216 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—All gentlemen who wish to become good book-keepers by Jan. 1, should secure private seats this day at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, as the terms are reduced to $10 for Saturday, Dec. 1.
N. B.—This course is given by a practical book-keeper.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 333 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE SECOND TERM OF Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247, and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on
J. & C. FISCHER.
Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $230; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with metalic frame, by best maker, cost $350—been used about three months; will be sold for $230. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 10 to 3.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

JOHN LYLE KING—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office in building next to and north of the Post-Office, Chicago, Illinois.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—MADISON, INDIANA, Nov. 22, 1855.—The undersigned will open, on the 25th inst., an office in Chicago for the practice of his profession exclusively, at Law and in Equity, in the Federal, Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State. He wishes to pay, there, that particular attention to the COLLECTING BUSINESS, in which, in this city, he has had much experience and practice, and solicits from those Eastern employers whom he has heretofore served a continuance of their confidence, to merit which his utmost diligence and fidelity will be devoted. He will gratuitously give to firms requesting it, by letter, any information known or procurable as to their customers. His own unfinished business—judgments obtained, claims unsettled and suits pending—as well as those of the former law firm of Stevens & King, have been transferred to THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, Esq., for ultimate action. He is a lawyer of the Madison Bar, of an ability, integrity and responsibility which guarantee his prompt and faithful promotion of all interests in his hands or to be entrusted to him. In reference to such unadjusted matters Eastern creditors and others are requested, without other notice from the undersigned, to communicate directly with Mr. CRITTENDEN at this place.
JNO. LYLE KING.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 331 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from two to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments *and arrangements are in a very superior style.* The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a *stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the* convenience of the purchaser. The price is $30,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The handsome four-story English basement brick house (with port cochere) and lot of ground No. 96 East 22d-st., on south side, between Lexington and 3d avs. The house is 25x55 feet, built in the best manner, and has all the modern improvements: Croton water and gas throughout, baths, water closets, dumb waiter, furnace, &c. Lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 18th-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a knoll, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x38 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway. French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Dennelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 405 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION—Is organized under a sure guarantee to subscribers, and has ten fold greater advantage than any other. Meetings every THURSDAY EVENING, No. 1 Bowery. The public and members are particularly requested to attend our first monthly meeting, 6th inst. The undersigned may be seen at No. 57 Fulton-st., every THURSDAY and FRIDAY. JOHN STEVENS.

FARMS FOR SALE—In Orange, Rockland and Westchester counties, 75 improved farms, containing from 8 to 500 acres, at from $1,500 to $25,000. Also, elegant country seats and village residences. Also 3 hotels. Apply from 10 A. M. to 12. C. H. OLIVER,
6th-av., corner 40th-st., opposite Crystal Palace.

FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 26th-st. House 25x46 feet, lot 25x98 9-12 feet; now occupied, and paying good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A very fine pair of Bay Carriage Horses for sale—stylish drivers—16 hands high—good travelers—sound and kind in all harness—seven years old. Price $600. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at Mr. WOOD'S stable, No. 15 Vestry-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River: 8,000 perches of masonry and 120,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 150,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and [illegible] yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,[illegible] perches of masonry and [illegible] yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.
WILLIAM CASE, President.

TO LET.

[illegible] TO LET.—A well [illegible] brick house, with all the modern improvements; coal, wood and everything [illegible] No. [illegible]

BROADWAY [illegible] TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also, a whole building and lot, more than 100 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ICE CREAM SALOON, &c.—TO LET OR LEASE—With immediate possession, the Ice Cream Saloon, Dining Saloon, and Basement. Also, the Musical Hall, (from the 1st of May next,) comprising the whole of the South side, front of the popular place of resort known as the Equestrian Institute, East Brooklyn, together or separately. For terms apply to S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York, or GEO. W. WALKER, on the premises.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also, a whole building and lot, more than 100 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—FOR A SAILOR'S BOARDING HOUSE.—The upper part of house No. 11 Peck-slip. This is a rare chance for one wanting a house, as it is an old stand. The house is roomy, and has a large yard. Possession given immediately. Inquire of CHARLES EMMONS, Clothier, No. 11 Peck-slip.

ROOMS TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—Several very desirable apartments at No. 166 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, four blocks from South Ferry.

ROOMS TO LET.—A front and back room with one bedroom and convenience of a wash-house in the yard, to a small genteel family. Inquire at No. 29 King-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The large 3-story brick store corner Charles and Hudson-st., occupied as a furniture store. Inquire of BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 209 Washington-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je16,'54-lawly S

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23,'54-lawlyS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10f,'55-lawlyS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One 75 horse engine and boiler, in complete order, can be seen running at No. 257 Cherry-st. Also, 3 cylinder boilers, 44 inches diameter, 30 feet long, with two 18-inch flues each, with steam drums 30 inches diameter and 5 feet high; and cross boiler 36 inches diameter and 12 feet long; safety and check valves—all in complete working order. Apply to HECKER & BROTHER, No. 258 Cherry-st., New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee.
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, who with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 88 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 31st day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is also authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation.
SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN,
(In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 63 Liberty-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD J. MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD J. MANN & CO. from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends, BELL & GRANT, of London and Liverpool.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 12 Front-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 168 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 80 per cent., 95 per cent., and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices.
JAMES A. WEBB, No. 168 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 37 [illegible]-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston; BRIGGS & Co., 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT [illegible]
CITY OF CINCINNATI [illegible]
CITY OF CHICAGO [illegible]
CITY OF MILWAUKEE [illegible]
CITY OF SACRAMENTO [illegible]

LOAN FOR $4,500,000. [illegible] FOUR MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS [illegible] at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Nov. [illegible], 1855.
[illegible]
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
[illegible] SPAULDING, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of [illegible] and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places: [illegible] An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order [illegible]
JOSEPH H. [illegible], President.

[illegible]

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. [illegible]
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts [illegible]

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Association [illegible] will be held at the Banking House, No. 8 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the [illegible] of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN [illegible], Cashier.

$850,000 TO LOAN—In sums to suit applicants, of from $5 to $10,000, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, [illegible] All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for ladies. Business prompt, and confidential, by TAYLOR & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theater. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be holden at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on TUESDAY, the 4th of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 22 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of December next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.
New-York, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

$35,000 WANTED—In sums of $1,000 to $5,000 on New-York and Brooklyn property, worth more than double the amount at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. No charge for investing. From 10 A. M. to 12. C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av., corner 40th-st., opposite Crystal Palace.

$5,000 WANTED THREE YEARS—On land in Davenport, Iowa; unquestionable securities given. [illegible] MEAD & WHITE, No. 285 6th-av.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by R. G. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., on the capital stock, payable on the 15th December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th (inclusive) of December. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

THE COUPONS—Due the 1st prox. on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after Dec. 1. ATWOOD & CO.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.
Hugh Laing, Joseph [illegible], Geo. W. [illegible]
Charles E. [illegible], Robert C. [illegible], John [illegible]
D. Henry Haight, [illegible], [illegible]
Joseph W. Corlies, [illegible], [illegible]
Thomas Smull, [illegible], [illegible]
Alfred Willis, [illegible], [illegible]
Elling Townsend, [illegible], [illegible]
Joseph Lawrence, [illegible], [illegible]
Samuel Willets, [illegible], [illegible]
J. R. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN [illegible], Surveyor.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, insure [illegible] merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port [illegible]

DIRECTORS.
Wm. Pitt Palmer, John Steward, Moses Taylor,
Rob't F. Mott, Jas. Colles, Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott, Thos. W. Pearsall, Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord, Richard Tighe, Robert Moore,
Wm. W. Fox, Peter Cooper, John Caswell,
Thos. Barron, Henry Elsworth, [illegible]
Aug. H. Ward, Robt. B. Minturn, [illegible]
WM. PITT PALMER, President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. [illegible] William-st. [illegible] Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 8 Wall-st., are to let, suitable for a Banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the janitor on the premises.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 226 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insure [illegible] merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MASON THOMPSON, Pres't.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec.

A [illegible]—[illegible] will find [illegible] Call on ROGERS & LANDER, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

WM. [illegible]—PHOTOGRAPHIC [illegible] of the official stamp of importation in the United States [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

MYSTERIES OF DISEASE LAID OPEN TO THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH AND THE [illegible]

[illegible]

...cases of Lumbago, Gout and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM—ARM AND LEG PERISHED—NO HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY—TIMELY USE OF R. R. R.—A WONDERFUL CURE.

Letter from Isaac Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, La., June 16, 1855.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: Radway's Ready Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg were all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.

ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—RADWAY'S REGULATORS; they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, anti-dyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world.

Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than calomel or mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs.

They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is OUT OF ORDER, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use.

Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

THE BOWELS.

All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagree with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

NO. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical Changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

COLDS AND FEVERS.

When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in, a dose of three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken—this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required; in a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, difficult breathing, follow the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Billious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever, and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulars should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Billousness or Malignant Billous Fever, or Billous Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

IF RHEUMATISM.

Attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia or Gout afflict you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL-POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of small pox and scarlet fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the small-pox and ship-fevers from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their in-

[illegible]

R. R. RESOLVENT.

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

...mation. As the application of the Bath, by incompetent or unskillful persons, might result in serious injury, instead of benefit, patients would do well to apply to Prof. VERGNES direct, or at least to thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the competency of such as propose its application. N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with board in the same building. A few students will be received. Special Department for ladies.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 258 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 323 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—Those who have realized the wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood, in cases of scrofula, scorbutic, or cutaneous eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Spread on Canton flannel; cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 308 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Monday evening, a large WALLET, marked on the front side, N. B. Robinson. It contained two $500 notes, one $35, one $20, one $40 odd, and one of $125; also, a number of receipts and a $2 bill. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the same with ROBINSON & HUPPY, No. 289 Broadway, corner Reade-st., up stairs. Payment being stopped on the notes, they will be of no value to any one but the owner.

STRENGTHENING PLASTERS STOLEN.—A case, containing 6½ gross Arnica and Poor Man's Plasters, in boxes, addressed to the subscriber, and Kingsley's Express stamps on the case, was stolen on Wednesday afternoon, from the entrance in store No. 98 Maiden-lane. A suitable reward is offered by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 81 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, (No. 222,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL HORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1855.

DANIEL HORTON.

LOST.—$10 REWARD.—On Monday last, 26th inst., somewhere in the upper part of the City, a lady's gold watch. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to Mr. A. H. EMBLER, No. 15 West 34th-st., first house west of 5th-av.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon in coming up in the 6th-av. cars, a porte monnaie containing about $48. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, and will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 110 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK COSTELLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of residence, No. 9 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.

a1-law6m*

MICHAEL LYNCH.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 6, 1855.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] The Through Tickets [illegible] GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, [illegible]

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

[illegible]

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford, after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. For Easton, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., 37 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—Change of time for Boston, Dec. 3, 1855. The express train for Boston will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's dépôt, No. 35 Canal-st., at 8 A. M., and 3 P. M. Dinner and supper at Springfield.

JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE.—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horseshoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. S. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 15th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insured at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 200 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 35 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $70, second cabin $50. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $80, second cabin $60. No berths secured until paid for.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins....AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie........EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.....CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison...NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston....Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new, | *Emerald Isle*, new, | *Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new, | *Cambria*, new, | *Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new, | *Dreadnought*, new, | *Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new, | *Cosmopolite*, new, | *City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott, | *Benjamin Adams*, | *Empire*,
Arctic, | *Antarctic*, | *Rappahannock*,
Progress, | *Andrew Foster*, | *Charles Buck*,
St. Louis, | *Galena*, | *Forest King*,
Chimborazo, | *Philanthropist*, | *Richard Morse*,
Robena, | *Houghton*, | *Glance*,
Kossuth, | *Continent*, | *Centurion*,
Helios, | *Consul*, | *Constellation*,
Compromise, | *New-Hampshire*, | *E. Z.*,
Underwriter, | *West Point*, | *Adriatic*,
A. Z., | *Racer*.

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new, | *Southampton*, | *Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen, | *Hendrick Hudson*, | *Palestine*,
Devonshire, | *Margaret Evans*, | *American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

NEW-YORK TO BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon..........................$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.......................... 110
In Second Cabin.. 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

FOR HAVRE via SOUTHAMPTON.—FIRST STEAMER. The splendid and favorite double-engine steamship UNION, RICHARD ADAMS, commander, will positively leave for Havre (stopping at Southampton to land mails and passengers) on SATURDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from pier No. 37, North River.

Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed.
Specie taken at usual rates.
Mails will close at the office of the undersigned at 11 o'clock A. M., on day of sailing. Letters prepaid, 20 cents each, half ounce.
Rates of passage.—First class, $110; second class, $75.
For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, cor. of Morris-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 26th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

Rates of passage in future advertisement.
Apply to

J. McSYMON,
No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ST. LOUIS will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin..............................$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin.............................. 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, 13th.
For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship
FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander,
Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 18 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE MOBILE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, having purchased the fine new, and fast side-wheel steamship *Quaker City*, 1,800 tons burden, (formerly of Philadelphia,) intend running her between the port of Mobile, Havana and New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—The U. S. Mail steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave the Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Passengers intending to go South, will do well to call on board and examine the accommodations of this fine steamer before engaging passage elsewhere. Freight taken to New-Orleans. For freight or passage, apply to

SMITH & PATRICK, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 37 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.—AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, SING-SING PRISON, Nov., 1855.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the subscriber, at his Office, in said Prison, until the 3d day of Jan., 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty male convicts for the term of five years, from the first day of May next, to be employed in and upon the making of Shooks, including all the convicts which will remain upon the present Shook contract at its termination on the 18th day of April next.

In proposing for the services of the above convicts the price per day must be stated; the contractors to furnish their own fuel for warming the shops, and brooms for sweeping the same. Suitable and convenient shop room for the prosecution of the business named in the above contract will be furnished by the State.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

CITY [illegible]

[illegible]

Schiedam Schnapps.—Letter from Udolpho Wolfe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] I have no desire to be conspicuous in [illegible] the cause of [illegible] "Gin," "Schiedam Schnapps" has been singled out as an object of special attack in an article in your paper headed "Gin," Nov. 22, I shall [illegible] in the most courteous manner to [illegible]

[illegible] in his magisterial capacity, [illegible] of Gin, when taken to excess [illegible] heartily [illegible] or his cotemporaries [illegible] with his friends, [illegible] of the day, as well as any man in the metropolis of Britain, and is not free from the charge of having, at times, imbibed a little too much.

No one will deny that Gin may become a poison, when taken to excess—but is not wine also in the same category? Are not all medicinal poisons when given largely and indiscriminately? I am not contending, I never have contended, for the abuse but for the use of the "Schiedam Schnapps"—nor do I think the comparison a fair one between my article and the "Old Tom" or "London Cordial Gin." Every one knows that the latter is a gross adulteration and [illegible] in which all the baser qualities [illegible] and the public in our country [illegible] that my Schiedam Schnapps is a [illegible] article, or that the united testimony of [illegible] the most enlightened of our medical faculty, through the length and breadth of the land, [illegible] by the tests of analytical chemists, [illegible]

To the [illegible] virtues of the "Schnapps," the [illegible] has been attested. If permitted [illegible] in your paper, I could easily [illegible] the argument that "home" manufactured gin is equal to my importation; the Fusil [illegible] so injurious in its effects on the [illegible] stomach, furnishes a sufficient [illegible]

In relation to the "Original Package," in square bottles [illegible] I beg leave to assert that I never sought to convey the idea that the "Schiedam [illegible]" was thus imported, but was so put up after having passed the Custom House; had I done so there would have been more justice in the [illegible] on this point.

The writer says that the juice of "Juniper," or "[illegible]," would be more efficacious without alcohol [illegible] that the legitimate process of alcohol given as a medicine, is to act through the [illegible] to promote the [illegible] and absorptions—and that to accomplish this purpose, diffusive stimulants such as alcohol [illegible]. Perhaps the editorial writer is not aware of the fact, that water taken to excess, will produce dropsy—yet such is true.

I claim [illegible] for my article as a medicine, beyond [illegible] assigned to it, a purity and a medicinal power which cannot be doubted. I claim for it a superiority over all other alcoholic preparations, [illegible] the consequence of this purity.

The argument which seeks to prove that an article supported by such facts and testimonials as mine, is to be placed on the same platform with the basest compounds sold in Europe and this country, as "Gin," is certainly not tenable at this day, nor will the fact that it is liable to abuse be considered a sufficient argument to destroy its positive benefits.

Beyond its medical properties, I avow fearlessly, that its [illegible] as a beverage, where liquor is taken as such, [illegible] when compared with the spurious [illegible] to which I have adverted. I am [illegible] for intemperance on any ground, but I know that in Holland and Germany where pure Holland Gin is manufactured and freely drunk, [illegible] is a rarity. I cannot say so of England or our own country where spurious liquors are too freely [illegible]

My object in putting up the "Schiedam Schnapps" in square bottles, arose solely from a wish to furnish Druggists and Apothecaries with a pure article in a convenient form, which might drive out of the medical market the base compounds which I have so many [illegible] exposed and for doing which I have received [illegible] abuse.

I trust that a sense of impartial justice will induce you to allow this letter of justification a conspicuous place in your paper. I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

A Valuable Book Given Away.

DR. [illegible] SIX LECTURES UPON THE DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THE LAWS OF LIFE.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible]

[illegible] the most popular and extensive [illegible] ever offered. The popular and extensive [illegible] Catalogue of [illegible] until January 1, 1857. Music sent by mail post-paid.

[Advertisement.]

Burton's National Theatre.—The very attractive bill performed at this popular Theatre on Thanksgiving night is to be repeated to-night, for the accommodation of the hundreds that were unable to gain admission in consequence of the immense crowd. The following is the programme: "Capt. Kyd." Dance by Mlle. Angela, Song by Mlle. Louise Duvernay—"Rose of Sharon," Song by Mlle. Duvernay—"French Spy."

[Advertisement.]

Nothing Like It.—Theory is all very well, but a peck of practice is worth a bushel of theory. And the reason why Knox makes better hats than his neighbors is because he is a practical, thorough-going hatter. A hatter is one who makes hats, not one who merely sells them. For a hat as is a hat—in other words a Knox hat—go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A **Card.**—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his patrons and the ladies that he has taken, and just completed the alteration of the new, large and commodious store No. 759 Broadway, one door above Eighth-street, which he will open on Tuesday, Nov. 27, with an entire new stock of

Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Grateful for long and continued favors at the old stand, No. 380 Bowery, he will endeavor, with renewed exertion and increased facilities, to merit their continuation.

See advertising columns. Chas. G. Hook,
No. 380 Bowery and No. 759 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fall and Winter Under Garments
and Hosiery, at
Rankin's Old Stand,
NO. 104 BOWERY,

will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Francis Salter, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. Salter will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lillies' Patent House and Sleeping-Room Safes should be secured by every family, who would be certain of finding their plate, jewelry, watches, or money, after an absence or a night's slumber. Call at dépôt of World's Safe Co., and examine, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.

J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishing cure of an abscess, pronounced incurable by the Faculty. Robert Parlett, of Cumberland, Me., was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

Rogers & Co.—Holiday Suits.—The father who desires to make his son the rational present of a holiday Winter suit, will find at the great clothing warehouse of Rogers & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, the largest assortment of boys' fashionable clothing, and the lowest prices in the City of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Tremendous Bargains in Clothing!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas fixtures of all the latest and most elegant styles in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade, or at retail by Curtis & Ray, manufacturers of every variety of gas fixtures, No. 13 Canal-street.

N. B.—Old chandeliers will be received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of Hegeman, Clarke & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given Daily at the rooms of Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Edward Neville.

The Coroner's Jury in this case returned a verdict yesterday, that Mr. Neville "Came to his death by being drowned off the Peck-slip ferry-boat *Osceola*, on the morning of the 9th inst., while laboring under a temporary absence of mind," or, in plain English, that he committed suicide while laboring under a depression of spirits from financial embarrassments.

Case of Alleged Malpractice—Surgery in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Kings Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Emott and a Jury.

Albert A. Wilson, an infant, &c., &c. vs. Isaac K. Snell, Defendant, for malpractice brought against the defendant, a Doctor in Williamsburg.

The case was tried in June, 1852, in the same Circuit, and a verdict then rendered in favor of plaintiff for nearly $3,000 and costs.

The defendant afterwards appealed to the Special and General Term of this Court, and said verdict was then set aside and a new trial granted. In pursuance of which a trial is now pending in Brooklyn, commencing on Wednesday last, and will probably last all the present week and part of the next.

For Plaintiff, Messrs. Charles Tracy and [illegible] For Defendant, Hon. John A. Lott, F. H. Pinckney and J. H. R. Pinckney.

This case has attracted and continues to attract much attention from the surgical and medical profession. The main point to be decided is whether mortification of the hand and fingers was produced by the pressure of the bandages applied for fracture of the elbow joint in the youth, who by his guardian is plaintiff.

The history of the surgical opinion connected with the case is this:

Doctors Parker and Prince, of New-York, think the bandage produced the mischief. While on the other side, Doctors Valentine Mott, Rodgers and James R. Wood, of New-York, and others, are of opinion that though ordinary bandaging may, by its tightness, produce mortification, yet that in this instance it resulted from other causes.

There appears to be a fine opportunity for the display of conflicting opinions in physiology and surgical pathology, as to what may or may not constitute causes of gangrene after fracture, and particularly as to the pressure such parts will bear with impunity.

The subject of the injury is a delicate-looking lad, (who was in Court,) about 10 or 12 years of age; the accident was fracture, passing through and detaching the inner condyle of the humerus, and it has terminated in loss of the ends of his fingers, from mortification, the arm being somewhat shriveled, and motion, as is usual in all cases of injury of the elbow-joint, is more or less restrained. The proceedings, on Wednesday, were confined to the examination of the father and mother of the boy, and of Dr. Prince, whose testimony was much the same as that which was given at the trial, in 1852. On Friday, Dr. Job Davis deposed, for the prosecution, that he assisted Dr. Snell; that the case presented nothing unusual; and that the dressings were very loosely applied. The second dressing, six days after the accident, was applied by Dr. Prince, Dr. Snell merely holding the arm; and at the third dressing, Drs. Parker and Cheesebrough, of New-York, were called in, (twelve days after the accident,) when mortification had already commenced. Yesterday, (Friday,) Dr. Parker repeated his testimony, as given on the former trial, (where the late Judge Barculo presided.) On Saturday, the prosecution will close, and the defense open with the testimony of Dr. V. Mott, and Dr. T. L. Rodgers.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, R. Graham Dun to Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Douglass, Esq.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. G. S. Plumbly, Alonzo J. Wyman to Hester A. Hunt, all of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Pise, Dr. Edward Hudson, U. S. N., to Julia Margaret, daughter of Purser Charles Murray, U. S. N.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 30, Thomas A. Mahan, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 336 Broome-st.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 30, S. Valentine, son of Homer and Susan G. Tilton, aged 3 years 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 119 Leroy-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, Frank, only child of Wm. H. and Sarah Whitfield, aged 2 years 6 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, Van Buren-st., between Bedford and Nostrand avs, Brooklyn, this day, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, Mary A. Simmons, at Classon-av., aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Ithaca, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, A. H. McNeil, aged 27 years, of the firm of Avery, Woodworth & Co.

In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 29, of malignant scarlet fever, Sallie Eunice Andrews, youngest child of John A. and Eunice Loviscie Davenport, aged 5 years 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 14 Centre-st., Newark.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 30.

$3,000	Missouri 6s.......	89	100	Read'g Railroad..b60	90
6,000	do..........b3	89	450	do..........s3	89¾
4,000	Ind'a State 5s..s3	81½	400	do..........c	89¾
1,000	Virginia 6s.......	96	230	do..........b30	89¾
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	81	350	do..........s3	89¾
6,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. B..c	78½	700	do..........s3	89¾
5,000	do.......s30	78	100	do..........b60	89¾
10,000	do..........c	78½	400	do..........b60	90
500	New-York C. 7s..	103¾	100	do.......buyer	89¾
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47..	108	100	do..........s3	89¾
75	Manhattan Bank...	127½	200	do..........b3	89¾
23	do............	126	100	do..........b7	89¾
20	Ocean Bank.......	96	300	Harlem R.R.......s3	17¾
32	Am. Exchange Bank	114	100	do..........b60	18
17	Metropolitan Bank..	109¾	50	do..........b60	17¾
8	Bank State N. Y....	102½	100	do..........s3	17¾
40	Corn Ex. Bank...s3	101	150	H. R. R.R..........c	31½
100	Nic. Transit Co....s3	16½	50	do............	31½
700	do............	16¾	50	do..........b3	31½
200	do.........b60	16¾	50	Michigan C. R.R..c	96¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co....s30	23	100	do............	96
200	do.........b60	23	300	do..........s30	96
200	do..........c	23½	50	M.S. & N. Ia. R.R..c	94½
100	do.........b60	23¾	100	do............	94½
150	do.........b10	23½	100	do............	94¾
150	do..........b3	23½	100	do............	94
200	do............	23½	100	do..........b30	95
50	Canton Co.......b60	21¾	200	do..........b60	95
50	Erie Railroad......s3	49½	100	do..........b60	95
450	do..........s3	49½	101	do..........c	94½
300	do..........s3	49¾	25	Clev. C. & Cin.....	104
100	do.........b60	50½	65	Gal. & Chic. R.R...	119
150	do.........b60	50	50	Clev. & Tol. R.R...c	72¾
450	do.........b60	50	150	do..........c	72¾
100	do............	49½	82	do..........b3	72¾
100	do.........b10	49½	160	do..........b60	72¾
200	do..........s3	49½	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R...c	91
300	do..........b3	49½			

SECOND BOARD.

100	Nic. Trans. Co...s10	16¼	10	Penn. Coal Co.......	99
100	Cumb. Coal Co...b5	23¾	100	Erie Railroad.....s30	50
100	do............	23½	100	do............	50
100	do.........b60	23¾	100	do.........b10	50
100	do.........b60	23¾	10	do............	50
100	Reading Railroad...	89¾	200	do.........b10	49½
100	do............	90	100	do............	49½
100	Michigan C. R.R.b30	97½	50	do.........s30	49¾
100	do.........b60	97¾	150	do.........b30	50

Friday, Nov. 30—P. M.

The United States steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Nov. 17, arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this evening. The market advices show a further advance in Grain and Flour of 2d.@3d., on Wheat, 1s. 6d. the quarter on Indian Corn, and 6d.@1s. the bbl. on Flour. The advance in Corn had rather checked sales; but otherwise prices are pretty full; the supplies of Wheat from the English farmers small, and the Foreign arrivals moderate. The Cotton news is to the effect that 75,000 bales sold during the week, the market opening an eighth of a penny dearer than the previous advices, but closing without this advance being established. The import of the week was 59,924 bales, which was deemed large for the current wants of the trade. The Manchester mills were threatened with a turn-out among the operatives. The accounts in regard to the Goods market in India were less satisfactory. And these circumstances, united to an unfavorable turn in the London Money market, and the apprehension of a further advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, had checked operations at the close of the week, and produced an unsteady feeling among the trade. The English Funds have fallen ⅝@1 ₩ cent. The Bank movement; the expected financial wants of the Government for the new year; the rise of interest on the Stock Exchange to 4½ ₩ cent. on Government Securities, and the condition of the Grain supply, were all exciting attention, and creating a certain measure of alarm. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governors of the Bank were conferring on an increase of the Bank issue of about $2,500,000, authorized by a clause in the Peel Act of 1844, whereby the Bank of England may make up any deficiency in the country bank circulation. The step is not deemed of importance beyond the use it will afford the Government of £500,000 sterling as the basis of the additional issue. The Bank exhibit of 1st November shows a falling off of $475,000 in Coin, and further sums were being withdrawn the week the steamer sailed. On the other hand, advices were to hand of $5,000,000 being on the way from Australia. Consols closed on Friday 88@88⅛ ₩ cent. The Sugar speculation had been checked, though prices had not materially yielded. American Stocks are again quoted inactive.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7.........	£18,898,806	£10,412,835	£17,584,066
July 14.........	19,081,686	9,668,090	17,398,894
July 21.........	19,706,168	9,207,945	16,644,159
July 28.........	19,918,269	8,751,145	16,885,899
Aug. 4.........	18,592,995	8,892,806	16,981,734
Aug. 11.........	14,909,893	9,156,846	16,975,296
Aug. 18.........	14,948,006	9,220,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25.........	14,905,222	8,874,535	15,645,987
Sept. 1.........	15,661,965	8,208,860	14,939,118
Sept. 8.........	16,687,327	7,585,900	14,317,576
Sept. 15.........	17,883,764	7,094,800	13,696,455
Sept. 22.........	18,509,273	7,250,815	13,396,607
Sept. 29.........	19,915,768	6,185,570	12,969,926
Oct. 6.........	19,791,292	5,478,479	12,979,391
Oct. 13.........	19,280,446	4,597,490	11,784,691
Oct. 20.........	18,789,519	4,210,485	11,298,307
Oct. 27.........	18,594,809	4,362,545	11,308,285
Nov. 3.........	18,255,548	4,644,465	11,290,834
Nov. 17.........	17,879,564	4,333,206	11,904,438

The Bank of France movement in October is reported more satisfactory than for the previous month. There is a general reduction of movement, however; the item of Specie being less seriously affected than any other. In round numbers:

Decrease of Specie....................	$4,000,000
Decrease in Commercial Loans.........	6,000,000
Decrease in Private Deposits...........	3,000,000
Decrease in Government Deposits......	6,000,000
Decrease in Circulation.................	7,000,000

The business in Wall-street, after the holiday of yesterday, showed some improvement in the rates of paper with the discount brokers, prime names being taken more freely at 10 per cent., and in some few favorite signatures at 9 per cent., while fair bills were done at 12 per cent. The Eastern demand for discounts has fallen off, though the Bank trouble was renewed in Boston this morning, and the Grocers' Bank of that City enjoined and put in liquidation. The losses by the late failures are reckoned at $80,000. The Bremen steamer *Washington* is to sail to-morrow, but we hear of few preparations making to remit by her. The Foreign Exchange rates are 108@108½ on London; 5.22½@5.20 on Paris. The remittances by the *Pacific* on Wednesday last are understood to have been the heaviest of the season. The various correspondents of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. drew largely against Grain shipments, said to be for account of the Government of one or both of the Allied Governments. The Flour market was higher to-day, and prices temporarily stimulated by the wants of parties who had sold for November delivery—this being the closing day. The absence of the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Nov. 17, is, as usual in cases of delay, a drawback to business in Produce as well as Stocks. The latter opened this morning quite spiritless, and the sales of the day were much below the usual average. Prices, however, somewhat improved at the close, leaving off a fraction dearer than on Wednesday afternoon, except for Missouri State Sixes, which sold at 89. The *George Law*, from Panama, was announced as in the Bay, early in the forenoon, and about 2 o'clock she delivered $1,989,592 in Gold Dust; the largest shipment we have announced for many months by any single steamer. She left San Francisco with $2,184,000, the remainder going to England direct from the Isthmus. Her mails had been anticipated by the Nicaragua packet. In addition to the Gold Dust, the steamer brought about $120,000 in Government Specie Drafts on the Sub-Treasury, which were presented to-day. The Gold will be converted into Coin, and further preparations to cash the Assay Certificates, at once, were made this morning by the transfer of $500,000 from the Sub-Treasury balance proper. The office also sent $100,000 in Coin to Philadelphia; reducing the regular balance to $4,345,082. The operations in November are reported to have been—

Nov. 1—Balance from last month........	$7,619,731
Nov. 30—Receipts in November............	2,784,600
Total........................	$10,404,331
Payments and Transfers.....................	6,059,299
Balance, Nov. 30..............................	$4,345,082
Disbursing Offices............................	1,442,862
Interest Fund..................................	3,595
Assay Department.............................	6,262,945
Total Gold on hand..........................	$12,053,724

The Custom Receipts included in the Sub-Treasury statement were:

In November, 1855.........................	$2,293,560
In November, 1854.........................	1,915,039
Increased revenue........................	$378,521

A portion of the principal of the Little Miami Railroad Bonds mature to-morrow, and will be paid by the Ohio Trust Company. The same Company will pay the interest on the debt of the Dayton and Western Railroad. The Bank of North America will pay the interest on the Potsdam and Watertown Railroads. The Toledo office will pay the interest on the Junction Ohio Bonds. The Atlantic Bank will pay a half yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on the 12th of December. The Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks are again receiving the notes of the Central Bank of Rhode Island, which have been restored to the Suffolk redemption in Boston. The story of trouble in the Kenhawa Virginia Bank, whose notes have been current at Cincinnati, is again revived through the telegraph from that City. We are requested to state that Mr. P. T. Barnum, having removed to this City, has resigned the Presidency of the Poquonnock Bank, at Bridgeport, Conn. Hon. C. B. Hubbell is appointed his successor.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $896,548, against $650,460 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consump'n Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	428	$154,274	203	$53,486	44	$15,568
Man. of Cotton.	478	112,179	356	77,040	57	13,535
Man. of Silk...	373	289,920	99	99,839	11	5,814
Man. of Flax...	400	76,215	151	39,372	34	5,482
Miscellaneous..	107	52,309	6	1,888	620	25,861
Total....	1,715	$624,900	815	$271,624	766	$66,280
		271,624				624,909
Total entered.....		$896,548	Total marketed			$691,189

The items in the expenditures of the Hudson River Road which we placed on Wednesday under the head of repairs, should have been construction—the repairs being included in the transportation account. The comparative result is not changed by this correction. The earnings on Michigan Central Railroad for third week in November are:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855............	$32,253 11	$35,768 48	$68,021 59
1854............	24,531 29	27,308 39	51,839 68
	$7,721 82	$8,460 09	$16,181 91

The telegraphic accounts this evening in regard to the navigation of the Erie Canal are quite unfavorable. The cold weather has obstructed the passage of boats on a portion of the Eastern Division, and a large number of Grain Cargoes, principally from Oswego, will have to be transferred to the Central Road, east of Utica. From present appearances, the Canal trade will be brought to a close four or five days earlier than the time designated by the Canal Commissioners. The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the third week in November, is...........$124,024 39

Same period in 1854..................... 96,100 17

Increase in 1855.................. $27,924 22

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of November, inclusive, is...............$2,756,790 90

Same period in 1854.................. 2,707,599 23

Increase in 1855.................. $49,191 67

London Markets.

Per Atlantic.] London, Friday, Nov. 16—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been quiet, with the exception of Rice, in which a large business has been done. Breadstuffs and Cotton firm. Sugar—Dull. Money—Continues in active demand. Consols leave off 87⅞ for money, 88@88⅛ for the account; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 0⅝d.@5s. 0½d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅞d.@5s. 1⅝d.; South American Doubloons, 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d.; South American Eagles, 76s. 4d.

Cochineal—Flat; 95 bags chiefly sold at about previous rates: Fair Honduras Silver, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d.; Mexican Silver, 3s. 4d.@3s. 5d.; Black, 3s. 8d.@3s. 11d. Stock on the 10th instant, 10,944 serons against 4,251 serons last year.

Cotton—Has been in good demand, the sales for the week amounting to 3,850 bales, at full rates. At Liverpool the market is firm; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 5⅞d.@6d.

Coffee—Early in the week there was an extensive speculative demand, and a large business was done both in Plantation and Native Ceylon; of the former, about 2,000 casks changed hands, the latest sales establishing an advance of 4s.@5s. ₩ cwt. from the lowest point of the market; about 10,000 bags of the latter also sold from 56s.@56s. 6d., or about 3s.@4s. dearer. Since then the market has become quiet, prices have given way 1s.@1s. 6d., and of 1,600 casks and 600 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon offered at auction, about one-half sold at rather easier rates. Native Ceylon is also quiet—sales have been made at 55s. 6d. [illegible] bags good ordinary pale Bahia sold from 45s.@46s. Two cargoes of Rio, afloat, were sold at the close of last week, one at 48s. for ordinary, [illegible] good [illegible] at 49s., and a cargo of Santos at 49s., for near Continental ports.

Corn—There was a pretty good supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, with fair arrivals of Foreign Wheat and Flour; the English was taken freely at an advance of 2s. ₩ qr. on the previous Monday; and in Foreign there was a fair business at 1s.@2s. ₩ qr. advance. Last week's average quotation of English Wheat was 80s. 5d. on 118,180 qrs. returned. To-day there was not much doing, but prices were unchanged. We quote White American Wheat 94s.@96s., Red 88s.@92s. ₩ qr. American Flour 42s.@45s. ₩ bbl.

Drugs, &c.—Of 2,000 serons Pitayo Bark at auction, a large proportion sold at 2s. 1d.@2s. 4d. for good to fine. Gum Gamboge—135 boxes partly sold from £5@£8 5s. Gum Olibanum—71 chests sold from 26s. 6d.@48s. Aloes—60 kegs East India sold from 65s.@105s., and 364 gourds Barbadoes mostly sold from 40s.@£8 10s. for inferior to very fine. Castor Oil is ½d.@¼d. dearer: of 95 cases, a few very fine sold 7d.@7½d. Gambier 18s.@18s. 6d. Quicksilver flat at 1s. 9d.

Hemp—Russian is rather firmer, and St. Petersburg Clean cannot be bought under £48; 180 tons slightly damaged Riga mostly sold from £39@£40 15s. Manila is very firmly held; 185 bales at public sale were bought in from £45@£47 for fair to good white, and at £48 for fair roping quality. 450 bales Sunn partly sold at £32 for very good quality. Jute: 2,900 bales at auction nearly all sold at an advance of about 20s. ₩ ton; common to mid. £15@£17 5s.; fair to good bright £17 15s.@£20 10s.; fine £22 7s. 6d.

Lard firm. Refined in kegs 68s.@70s.

Indigo—The late advices from Calcutta, reducing the estimates of the coming crop to 127,000 maunds, have strengthened the market, and holders generally show little disposition to sell.

Iron—There is no change of importance to notice. Rails are steady at £8@£8 5s.; Bars £8, free o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 77s. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

Rum—Is quiet. Proof Leewards, 2s.

Linseed—The market has been excited, with large sales at rapidly advancing rates; 80s. is now the value of average Calcutta, for arrival, free delivered; and three cargoes of Danube Seed have been sold at 80s., c. f. & i. Black Sea and good Calcutta Seed, in granary, are held at 86s., and Bombay at 85s.@86s. Import, 6,600 qrs. from the East Indies.

Linseed Cakes—Have an upward tendency. Fine American are generally held for higher prices. Floating cargoes of Marseilles are held at £12 c. f. & i.

Lead—Without change. Common Pig £25 5s.@£25 10s.

Oils—Sperm scarce at £128 ₩ tun; in common Fish not much doing; Southern £52@£56; Pale Seal £54 10s.; Cod £56. Olive in more demand, particularly the lower descriptions, at some advance; Gallipoli £55@£56, Trieste £52, Malaga £53@£54. Rape is steady at 64s. for foreign Refined, and 59s. for Brown. Linseed has advanced to 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d. on the spot, and for next year large sales have been made at 45s.@46s. Cocoanut is quiet at 50s.@51s. Palm 50s.@51s.

Rice—A very large business has been done, during the week, both on the spot and to arrive, and prices are fully 6d. ₩ cwt. dearer; 15s.@15s. 3d., ex ship, or 6d. more, landed, has been paid for Madras, and 16s., ex ship, for unguaranteed Bengal. On the spot, middling white Bengal is worth 17s.@17s. 6d.

Tin—Without change.

Saltpetre—In rather more demand; 3 ₩ cent. refr., on the spot, has been sold at 38s. 6d.; and afloat, 150 tons Bengal have changed hands, at 38s. for 5 ₩ cent. refr.

Coffee—In steady demand, at late quotations.

Spices—Pepper: 160 bags Singapore White partly sold from 6⅛d.@6⅜d.; of 990 bags Black, two-thirds sold—Singapore, 5⅛d.@5¼d., with good half-heavy Malabar, at 5⅜d.; 200 bags Sumatra went from 4⅞d.@5⅛d. Ginger: 1,650 bags African mostly sold from 23s. 6d.@24s. Pimento: 800 bags sold at 4⅞d. for middling, being ⅛d.@¼d. lower.

Sugar—There is a complete change in the tone of the market this week, the excitement having entirely subsided, and prices are now almost nominal, buyers showing no disposition to come forward. The sales of West India for the week are 450 hhds. only, and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction were nearly all bought in. 118 hhds. Porto Rico sold from 57s.@58s. 6d.

Cocoa—Foreign scarce, and dearer. Stock, 468 bags only against 1880 last year.

Tea—Early in the week there was a large speculative demand for common Congou; the price advanced rapidly to 10d. ₩ lb., and considerable transactions took place. The market has, however, since become quiet, and the price to-day is 9½d.@9¾d.

Tallow—Advanced during the week to 78s.@78s. 6d. for Y. C., but has since receded to 73s. on the spot, 72s. 6d. for Spring.

Turpentine—Rough is neglected; 11s. 6d. is quoted for parcels afloat. Spirits steady, at 39s. 6d.@40s. for American.

The transactions in American Stocks continue limited. United States 6s Bonds, of 1868, have been done at 106. Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 100, buyers. Maryland Sterling 5s, 92½, sellers. Virginia Sterling 5s, sellers at 84; do. 6s, at 87. Buyers of Pennsylvania State 5s, Certificates at 73, sellers at 74; and of the 5 ₩ cent. Coupon Bonds at 80; also of New-Orleans City 6s at 82; and of Pennsylvania Central Railroad at 86. Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 71@72. New-York Central Railroad, 89@90. Panama Sterling 7s, 95@96. Canada 6s, 107@107½.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 16, 1855.

The Grain Trade has this week continued very firm, without excitement. On Tuesday our market was well attended, buyers from a distance having been attracted by the late large arrivals. In Wheat a moderate business was done, at the full rates of Friday; an advance of 1d. to 2d. ₩ 70 lbs., being, in some instances, obtained for white, which description was most inquired for. Flour was in fair demand, and brought rather high prices. Indian Corn—47s. was asked for mixed, but the article was very dull, and difficult of sale.

To-day's Market was moderately attended, and trade ruled quiet. In Wheat sales were only to a limited extent, at Tuesday's prices. Flour was slow of sale, without change in value. Indian Corn in moderate demand, and prices slightly higher. To-day's quotations are: Wheat—Red, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 10d.; White, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 10d. Flour—Philadelphia, 44s. to 45s.; Ohio, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. Indian Corn—Mixed, 47s. to 47s. 6d. (latter rate in warehouse); Yellow, 47s. 6d.

Beef has been rather more active, and sales for the week reach nearly 2,000 tcs. at full prices. The result of the Government Contract is not yet known; but it is understood that the tenders sent in are more numerous, and at much lower rates, than last year. Pork—Holders demand advanced prices, and sales are limited for want of assortment. Bacon—Irish is somewhat firmer. Lard, with a limited supply, brings former prices. Tallow—In demand, and has again advanced 3s. to 4s. ₩ cwt. Butchers' Association, 73s. to 74s.

Rosin—Quiet; sales are not over 6,000 barrels.

Bark—With a light stock, had advanced.

Cotton—The week began with a lively demand, and on Tuesday, an advance was realized of ⅛d. ₩ lb. Subsequently, with renewed unfavorable rumors regarding money matters, Cotton was more freely offered, and the above quoted improvement has been gradually lost, quotations remaining as on Friday last. In Manchester this week, business has fallen off considerably, and the market closes dull. Middlings Orleans, 5⅝ ₩ lb.; Mobiles, 5⅝d. ₩ lb.; Boweds, 5⅝ ₩ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Australian Gold Markets.

From the Liverpool Northern Mails.

By the Overland Mail advices have been received from Melbourne to the 1st September, having been conveyed from that port to Ceylon by the *Arabian*, which made the passage in thirty-nine days. The ships *White Star* and *Oliver Lang* had sailed for Liverpool, and the *Kent* for London. The three vessels have on board gold to the amount of one million sterling. The *Marco* and *Donald McKay*, from Liverpool, had arrived out at Melbourne. The commercial accounts are not altogether satisfactory, though hopes were entertained of a gradual improvement. There had been a considerable decline in the price of Flour and other Breadstuffs generally. There was not much business doing in either Tallow or Wool. Oats had declined in price, owing to the large supplies. The price of Gold remained without change, and the yield of the mines most satisfactory. The Money Market was somewhat stringent, and Exchange on London not very active. Draughts on London were taken against gold at par. The receipts of gold from the mines for the year up to the middle of August, reached 1,181,794 ounces, and the amount shipped for the same time to 1,396,106 ounces. The agricultural and internal condition of the Colony of Victoria is described as quite satisfactoy, and perfect quietness reigned in the political world.

Chicago Financiering.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A few weeks ago a gentleman from Buffalo had a check for a few thousand dollars on a wild-cat bank in this city. It was presented and paid in *Macon, Atlanta* and *Interior*, Georgia currency. After the pile was counted and the check deposited in a drawer, the gentleman looked at the kind of funds he had drawn, and said:

"My dear Sir, this is of no use to me; I am going home in two hours, and in Buffalo it is valueless. Can't you give something else?"

"Nothing else. That's good enough and perfectly current here."

"That may be; but it is of no use to me at all."

"Can't help it, Sir. That's our currency!"

"Well, cannot you sell me Eastern?"

"Yes, for a small premium."

"How much?"

"*One per cent.*"

"Let's have it at any price."

And will the reader believe it? The Banker, who had a moment before paid that money out over his own counter, as good, bought it back with other Bank notes, charging his customer one per cent. for the transaction. There is not another city in the United States, outside of Wild-cat-dom, in which such financiering would not damn him who practiced it. There is not another city, except Chicago, that could stand up under such methods of doing business as here all the while obtain; for be it known that the operation we have described is repeated here scores of times every day, and will continue to be repeated as long as this depreciated Georgia money is tolerated by the people.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 30.

There have been but few transactions in Pig Iron during the past week; [illegible] tons of No. 1 [illegible] for future delivery, were sold on private terms [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 3. Bars, Nails and Steel plate have been in moderate request at former rates. For Rails there has been considerable inquiry.

Large Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain.

[illegible]

There have been [illegible] exports of Breadstuffs from here this week, [illegible] to Great Britain, including [illegible] bbls. of Flour, [illegible] bushels of Wheat, and 9,1[illegible] bushels of Corn.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia. *Friday—First Board*—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Oneida, for Sydney and East India—[illegible] R. Minturn, Jr., John Longdon, C. M. W[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In steamship George Law, from Aspinwall—[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]